

Russia agrees to breach in Berlin Wall

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, August 23

The Ambassadors of the Four Powers have completed the text of an agreement on Berlin which will breach the wall for West Berliners and ensure untampered access to the city from West Germany.

After the 33rd and final negotiating session, the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Gromyko, whose mood had changed from bonhomie to Molotov iciness in the last 17 months, beamed upon waiting reporters and said: "It's all sewn up."

The agreement will not be officially published until it is signed, but the text is already substantially known. It has been energetically leaked by West German sources in the past few days.

The final meeting was held for friendship's sake, in the Berlin residence of the United States Ambassador. Everybody knew that all was sweetness and light when the luncheon menu was issued for publication, champagne and all.

The text will now be considered by the four governments. Barring hitched it will be signed next month in West Berlin. After that the two German Governments will start negotiations on the technicalities.

It is indeed a satisfactory agreement. It should not only be of great practical benefit to the West Berliners and the West Germans, but will also enable the Federal Chancellor, Herr Brandt, to re-activate his Ostpolitik.

A satisfactory outcome of the Berlin negotiations was necessary before the Moscow and Warsaw Treaties could be put into effect. If the technicalities can be worked out and the whole package completed, the treaties will be put to the Bundestag in the foreseeable future.

The question being asked here is what made the Russians suddenly become reasonable. Until a few weeks ago Mr. Gromyko was apt to be impossible, and the West began to wonder whether there would be an agreement this year.

The Russians have a strong interest in securing that West Germany recognised the existing frontiers of Europe. Some observers think the Soviet Government wished to speed up the Berlin negotiations and ensure that Central Europe was going to cause it no bother so as to concentrate on China, especially in view of President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Peking.

Another possible explanation is that Russia, like America, can no longer afford to maintain its forces in Europe at their present level and wishes to pave the way for a European Security Conference. Most people think that such a conference has come a step nearer today.

Others, like Herr Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union, will see the agreement as a sign that the West Germans and the Allies are hauling down their flags in the face of the Communist advance. The Opposition leader, Dr. Barzel, indicated the line that his party will be taking when he said: "Only yesterday refugees were shot at the Berlin Wall. This reality must not be allowed to continue."

The main points of the agreement are: Berlin traffic: The control of travellers between West Berlin and West Germany will be limited to identification. Goods trains and lorries will be sealed before crossing East German territory. This will eliminate lengthy controls.

Visits to East Berlin: West Berliners, like anybody else, will be able to visit East Berlin and the German Democratic Republic. This will apply both to people who have relatives in the Eastern sector, and to tourists.

Soviet Consulate-General: The Western Powers have agreed to allow the Soviet Government to establish a Consulate-General in West Berlin. He will be accredited to the Western Commandants, not to the West Berlin Senate.

Federal German passports: The Soviet Government will accept these when carried by West Berliners, but the passports must be stamped to the effect that they have been issued by the Western Commandants.

Federal Presence: Meetings of the Federal Parliament in West Berlin will no longer be possible—they have not been held there for many years—and the Federal President will not be elected in the city. There will be no more "Bundestag Weeks" during which all the committees of the Federal Parliament transfer their business to the city. The Federal President and the Federal Chancellor will not be able to perform "acts of sovereignty" there. But there is no objection to the President, Chancellor, and Federal Government Ministers visiting the city.

The agreement means that the Russians have accepted the reality of the close economic and political ties between West Berlin and West Germany—but it also underlines that West Berlin is not part of the Federal Republic.

Patrick Keatley, page 2; Leader comment, page 10; Michael Lake, page 11



Avenue of applause for the Indian cricketers at The Oval yesterday, and for Chandrasekhar in particular, after England had been dismissed for 101. Chandrasekhar (foreground) took six wickets for 38. India, needing 97 to win with eight wickets to fall, are in sight of their first Test victory in England. (John Arlott, page 17)

Soldier killed by sniper

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

Another British soldier was shot dead in Belfast yesterday afternoon, bringing the total number of regular troops killed in Northern Ireland this year to 14.

The soldier, a private in the Green Howards, was shot through the head while he manned an observation post on top of a mill in Flax Street, where two companies of his regiment are based.

He was alone in the post and was killed by a single shot, possibly from the Roman Catholic Butler Street area.

Officers believe that the killing was the work of a highly-trained marksman who had been waiting for his chance. The shot must have been difficult as there are no high buildings or vantage points surrounding the mill. One officer said: "It was a bloody remarkable shot. Unfortunately, some of the terrorists have improved their marksmanship beyond all recognition in the past few months."

The death brings the number of Green Howards killed in the past 16 days to three. The regiment is particularly bitter since all the men were killed by snipers and none in the heat of a gun battle.

The first Private Michael Hutton was killed at the junction of Woodvale Road and Crumlin Road the night before internment was announced. He was shot by a marksman aiming from behind a rioting crowd. The second, Private John Robinson, was killed a week ago after troops had gone to deal with a small stone-throwing crowd in Butler Street. Officers believe that the stone-throwing was started in an attempt to ambush soldiers.

The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Eeles, appealed yesterday for his men to keep calm. "It has come as a terrible shock to all of us," he said. "This was nothing more than cold-blooded murder." The regiment is on its second posting to Belfast.

Most of the detainees now being held on HMS Maidstone have been released, but the protest against conditions. They are complaining chiefly about the quality of the food served and about having only four hours' exercise each day. For the rest of the time they are kept in their cabin cells. So far the men have refused to eat breakfast and dinner.

Detainees in the Crumlin Road gaol have elected a camp committee to negotiate with the prison governor for improved conditions. They claim to have successfully arranged for their cell doors to be left open from 7.30 a.m. until 8 p.m., and are trying now to resist being fingerprinted and photographed. They are also asking to be allowed to see solicitors and to be given copies of the Special Powers Act under which they are held.

Several army officers in Belfast now agree that there is probably a good deal of substance in the recent allegations about mistreatment of detainees. One officer said yesterday: "That signed depositions about being beaten up are pretty convincing, and it

The dollar proved about the strongest currency in the world if its value is compared with those reached in unofficial trading last week. The pound was the second strongest and rose against nearly every currency except the dollar. Compared with pre-crisis conditions, when markets were open and parties maintained two weeks ago, the pound rose by more than one per cent above its official ceiling.

The German mark, which has been floating since May, settled at 3.42DM to the dollar, compared with an official (but historic) exchange rate of 3.66. This is a revaluation of 7.5 per cent.

The French franc managed to stay with the official parity bands, and indeed weakened as speculators bought in dollars which they had sold short. Most other European currencies finished about 1.5 per cent up against the dollar, compared with official exchange values.

The exception, the Japanese yen, could in theory be bought at 288 to the dollar—an unofficial revaluation of 25 per cent. But anyone selling yen to a dealer to buy dollars was asked to pay 357 to the dollar. With this absurd spread, no trade was done.

On the other side of the world, Indonesia started this strange day of currency markets by devaluing by just under 10 per cent. It was the only really dramatic move.

Most governments settled for some form of a floating exchange rate—trading without official price limits. But some governments with political problems, notably the Swiss and the Australians, kept their markets closed so that their Cabinets could carry on with the argument without interruption.

Threat of trade war, page 4; Confusion in world markets, page 12

Gunmen on run after killing

From JAMES LEWIS in Blackpool

After a superintendent had been shot and killed and two other officers wounded, police last night were combing Blackpool for two members of an armed gang which took part in a £50,000 jewellery raid.

The man who died was Superintendent Gerald Irving Richardson, aged 39, head of Blackpool police sub-division.

The shooting followed a raid by five men on Preston's jewellery shop in the Strand, a narrow shopping street off the North Promenade. The staff were held at gunpoint shortly after opening and ordered to lie on the floor while the raiders helped themselves to jewellery.

As the gang, all wearing stocking masks, ran to their waiting car, one of the assistants pressed an alarm bell and a patrol car driven by Constable Carl Walker arrived in seconds.

He tried to ram the getaway vehicle, a Triumph 2000 estate car, and braved shots from one of the gunmen as he gave chase. Rings, many of them priced up to £100, were scattered in the street as the raiders got away.

Other police cars quickly joined the chase, which ended about half a mile away in Clifton Road, a closely built-up street. The Triumph was rammed by three police cars, more shots were fired, and five men fled.

Constable Walker, still in pursuit, was shot in the groin as he ran after the men down an alleyway. The raiders then tried to escape in a van parked outside a butcher's shop, but

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Supt. Gerald Richardson

IMF offers to set rates as pound floats up

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said yesterday that the fund would be ready to act as arbitrator in the present currency crisis and set new exchange rates.

Meanwhile, the pound was revalued in the floating foreign exchange market in London by about 2 per cent, rising to \$2.45, against its official rate of \$2.40 and its official ceiling of \$2.42.

M. Schweitzer, in press and television interviews in Washington, made his strongest attempt yet to make policy rather than simply reacting to it. He has been taking a more activist line in each successive currency crisis.

This time his main pressure was directed against the US: he said that the dollar ought to be devalued through an increase in the official price of gold, as part of the package of adjustments to resolve the crisis. "It would be normal for the US to make some contribution," he added.

A US Treasury spokesman, sticking to the unresponsive line of American policy, simply pointed out that President Nixon had said that the gold price would not be changed.

However, the real importance of the Schweitzer move was as an attempt to get the fund recognised as arbitrator of exchange rates—a question which at the moment is being left to floating prices in currency markets.

M. Schweitzer insisted that this interim period of floating must be kept "as short as possible," and added his voice to those—led a week ago by Mr. Anthony Barber—calling for a meeting of the Group of 10 to tackle the issues. No meeting has yet been arranged, in spite of a week of talk and telegrams—reportedly because of US obstruction.

But an official of the Group of 10 arrives in Ottawa today to discuss arrangements for group meetings with the Canadian Finance Minister, who is current chairman of the Group's Ministers.

Currency markets round the world were even quieter than last week. Speculation lay their bets against central banks which try to maintain exchange rates that look unrealistic, and yesterday the only central bank ready to play this game was that of Japan. Tokyo, however, took the precaution of tightening exchange controls to the point where they virtually strangled the market. The result was wild prices, but no business.

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Threat of trade war, page 4; Confusion in world markets, page 12

Garage charges to go up

By KEITH HARPER

Many garages are likely to increase their repair charges as a result of an 8½ per cent pay settlement yesterday for 350,000 garage workers.

The deal raises the basic rate for skilled workers to £20 for a 40-hour week, £17.25 for semi-skilled, and £15.75 for unskilled workers.

Many garage workers get more than these rates, but there is no doubt that differentials will be maintained.

A third of the customer's bill is accounted for by wages costs, so customers can expect costs to go up by about 2½ per cent. The Motor Agents' Association, with 18,000 members, has not yet signed the CBI declaration that it will endeavour to keep prices down in the coming year, but this is because it has not met to consider the proposal.

The pay deal, the third stage of an agreement between the unions and the MAA, will operate from the first week in September. It has been revised because of the large increase in the cost of living in the past year.

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Snapping goes the end of an era

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

George Key, at the factory of Vickers Instruments, York. In the past they have been essential to the work but now we have no real use for the spiders. They have finally been superseded by the new methods.

Every year at the end of August, a spider-hunt began as apprentices from the factory crawled on hands and knees across commons near by searching for the "Eppy", the nickname which was given to the spider by the apprentices. Sometimes nearly two hundred female

spiders—recognised by a white cross on their backs—were caught during the "Eppy" hunting season, which lasted a fortnight. They were taken back to the factory and span their webs, with up to 40-foet of thread, on special forks. The thread, sufficient for the following year's needs, would then be stored and the spiders returned to the commons.

Mr. Key said: "I have worked here for 48 years and the firm was using the spiders long before then. The apprentices would search the gorse bushes on the commons and catch them in the early morning mist."

"We used to catch scores of them, but now there are fewer gorse bushes so the spiders are becoming scarcer. We only found about a dozen when we held our last spider hunt."

Mr. Clifford Smith, president of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Trust, said: "These spiders were perfect for the job because their silk is twice as strong as the diameter of steel thread and also stronger than nylon."

OVERSEAS NEWS

Students' stronghold falls to new Bolivian President

Troops of the new Right-wing regime in Bolivia forced their way into the San Marcos university today to force the surrender of 30 students still fighting in La Paz for the deposed President General Torres. A Mustang aircraft dropped three bombs on the building, and troops fired rockets before invading the building. After a few minutes of fighting the students came out with their hands up and were marched off towards a barracks.

Police search for Jackson's visitor after escape

San Quentin (Calif.) August 23 — Authorities today sought the grandson of a former Senator who was the last person to visit George Jackson before the prisoner and five others were killed in an escape attempt at San Quentin prison on Saturday.

They want to find out how Jackson got a gun used to lead the attempted breakout and an all-points bulletin went out for Stephen Mitchell Bingham, aged 29, grandson of the late Hiram Bingham, who was Governor of Connecticut and a US Senator.

Bingham is the son of Alfred Bingham, of Salem, Connecticut, and nephew of Jonathan Bingham, Democratic Congressman from New York City. He attended Yale and later obtained a law degree at the University of California, Berkeley.

Authorities said they also were seeking an unidentified woman who accompanied Bingham to San Quentin but was not allowed to go into the visitors' room with him when he spoke to Jackson. The woman is believed to be an associate of a female San Francisco lawyer.

Bingham was reported to have been associated during recent years with radical groups in Oakland, California. No warrant has been issued.

The prison said Bingham was Jackson's visitor on Saturday afternoon, a few minutes before the 29-year-old Negro drew a

La Paz, August 23

The new President, Colonel Hugo Banzer, called in the air force and troops when the barricaded students refused guarantees for their lives if they would surrender. They hid in a university cellar on Sunday night when General Torres fled after the collapse of organised resistance to Colonel Banzer's forces.

The new Government said 112 persons died in the four-day revolt led by Colonel Banzer, most of them in the streets of La Paz. Hundreds were wounded in a last flurry of house to house fighting.

Doctors at a hospital in the suburb of Miraflores, where the bloodiest fighting took place, said they were hardly able to cope with the continuing flow of wounded.

The hospital mortuary was practically besieged by relatives of missing workers, militiamen who had fought Right-wing troops in the streets for more than 16 hours.

Meanwhile Colonel Banzer, who was sworn in last night, made it clear he was the "strong man" of the new regime when he denied reports that two other colonels would share power with him in a military junta.

He quickly filled 11 of 14 Cabinet places, mainly with military officers and three civilian Bolivian Socialist Falange, and the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement.

He has also designated General Remberto Iriarte as chief of the armed forces. The general was a former Ambassador to Argentina, and one of the military chiefs who combined to overthrow the Torres regime.

The former President, Dr Victor Paz Estenssoro, in exile in Peru, returned to La Paz today to resume leadership of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement. The movement joined in the drive to oust General Torres.

In Buenos Aires, the Argentine Foreign Office said General Torres' wife and three children were in the Argentine embassy in La Paz. The former Foreign and Defence Ministers were also said to have sought refuge there.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said no formal action would be taken to recognise the new Government until it advised the United States that it controlled the situation and would respect prior Bolivian foreign commitments — Reuters and UPI.

Michael Elmer writers, page 11.

More grace for RB211

By our Air Correspondent

The Government's commitment to finance the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine for the Lockheed TriStar ends today but a further extension is expected to enable contractual negotiations with airlines to be completed. The programme is costing about £2 millions a week and the Government has given a warning that there has been continued escalation in the total bill. Previous estimates, now being revised, indicated that the programme would cost a further £100 millions to find



The Soviet envoy to the Four-Power negotiations on Berlin, Mr Pyotr Abramov, about to enter the West Berlin residence of the US Ambassador for the 33rd round of talks yesterday

Polemics on a day of liberation

From OSGOOD CARUTHERS: Vienna, August 23

Hungary issued a veiled but pointed warning to Rumania today to get back into line with her neighbours and allies. In a comment in the party newspaper "Nepszabadsag" on the twenty-seventh anniversary of Rumania's liberation from the Nazis.

The "friendly" remarks were given added point by the guest list in Bucharest which includes a high-level military mission headed by Li Da-shin, political chief of the Chinese armed forces and a politburo member.

Once again Hungary has been cast in the role of principal spokesman for Moscow in reprimanding President Ceausescu, for fostering stronger relations with the Soviet Union's most bitter Marxist opponent.

Formal greeting to Ceausescu from Moscow and its other

Warsaw Pact allies contained

barber references to an independence foreign policy made by "Nepszabadsag".

The Budapest comment tended to belittle the rôle of communists in liberating Rumania at the end of the war and in building up the present Marxist-Leninist Government.

Rumanian successes were only possible because she was "always able to rely on the support of the fraternal Socialist countries and above all on the Soviet Union — economically and in defence alike."

In executing his plans Rumania can always rely on the assistance of the Socialist countries," the newspaper continued. "Our common objectives and geographical position necessitate unity. And this international relationship is particularly important at a time when imperialism is striving overtly and covertly to disrupt the Socialist community."

"The protection of the national sovereignty of the Socialist countries and the building of socialism can only be accomplished through joint effort, common desire and united labour."

This presumably refers not only to Western "imperialists" but to the Chinese. "The Chinese military mission has just come from Albania," Peking's only close ally in Europe — and there is speculation that its tour will prepare a visit later this year by the Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai.

According to the official Rumanian announcement, the mission has come at the invitation of the Rumanian Armed Forces Minister, General Ion Ioniță, who paid a much-publicised visit to Peking last year. That and the visit of Ceausescu to China and other Asian Communist States this year has prompted Soviet anger.

But the Kremlin has left it to the Hungarians to retaliate. The Hungarian Government newspaper "Magyar Hírlap" began the campaign by accusing China of seeking a "Belgrade-Bucharest-Tirana axis." — Los Angeles Post.

Philippine 'terror' measures

Manila, August 23

President Marcos announced today that he had taken emergency security measures to meet a Communist campaign of terror to overthrow the Philippine Government.

In a broadcast to the nation, he said the writ of habeas corpus had been suspended indefinitely to "maintain peace and order, secure the safety of the people and preserve the authority of the State." Anyone suspected of rebellion or insurrection can now be held indefinitely.

His official proclamation took effect at midnight on Saturday after a grenade attack at a political rally which caused eight deaths and wounded 96 others, including leaders of the opposition Liberal Party. President Marcos said he delayed the announcement to enable the authorities to move against the suspected terrorist leaders.

A state of rebellion receiving moral and material support from a foreign Power, guided and directed by a well-trained, determined and ruthless group, and increasing the tempo of violence every day, endangers public safety and the security of the State today," the President said.

He declined to name the foreign Power but his indirect references pointed clearly to mainland China. He said those engaged in rebellion were following a series of Marxist-Leninist teachings and beliefs.

The President disclosed that nine suspects had been arrested and more arrests were expected to follow. He noted that Saturday night's attack was followed by a series of bombings on Sunday night and early today at the City Hall and the commission on elections offices.

Habeas corpus was last suspended in 1950 when Communist terrorists moved close to Manila. — UPI.

PC's death crash

A police motorcyclist died yesterday when his machine crashed into a concrete bus stop as he was answering a call to an accident. He was a 32-year-old Christian, Christopher Hood, of 23, St. Paul's Road, Weston-super-Mare.

Berlin just a beginning

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

In the euphoria surrounding the Berlin talks yesterday little attention was paid to the hard diplomatic road ahead. But in London, Washington, and Paris, those who make policy are turning their minds to a divergence which may appear between the Western Powers and the Soviet Union.

In the Western view, all that has been achieved is the putting together of a potential package deal. It has still to be referred to Governments for study, and there may be consultations in many weeks this autumn before outline agreement is given by the four Governments concerned. In the Whitehall timetable, that has to count as the conclusion of only the first stage in a three-stage programme.

The second stage, which could take months, will be the working out of detailed agreement on hundreds of items concerning road, traffic, air, rail, and so on, with the representatives of East and West Germany on opposite sides of the table.

Stage three would see the final understanding of this bilateral plan by the Four Powers, probably in the form of a summit conference of Foreign Ministers.

This is where the potential dangers may arise, to threaten the diplomatic timetable. The Soviet Union does not disguise her eagerness for a European security conference. Moscow is likely to plump for an early date for such a conference proposing this as the first stage in the completion of the first stage in the Berlin deal.

But British Ministers feel strongly that all three stages would have to be completed with a detailed Berlin agreement running harmoniously before they could agree to a conference. The thinking in Washington is believed exactly the same. The position in France is fluid, presumably because of the French desire for re-establishing the rôle of entente and special relations with Moscow.

In the British and American view the hazard that has to be faced is that the Russians may press for an immediate security summit which London and Washington will feel obliged to oppose the idea.

This could reignite on the Berlin talks, halting progress even before the bilateral deal of the second stage. But this is a risk that the Western Powers are prepared to take.

In Washington the State Department said the agreement on Berlin was an encouraging step, but was only one phase of the final settlement. The deal is regarded by the US as a framework for discussion which must be held before details to carry out the formulas reached in the Four Talks.

There had been anxiety among his followers of the Awami League, shared by diplomats stationed in Pakistan, that the announcement of a secret trial might have been a move of desperation designed to disguise his death in prison. The holding of a secret trial could be followed by the announce-

ment of his guilt and execution, so that it would be impossible for anyone to cover the sequence of events.

However, it has now been known in Karachi that prominent local lawyer, Sheikh Mujib, and has agreed to take on the defence.

Mr Brohi is now known to have left Karachi and has his initial discussions with the court session. August 11 was a formal adjournment, which has lasted up to the present. When the secret trial resumes some observers believe that the process will stretch out over a period of many weeks, possibly even months.

Chequers talks with Ghana premier

By our Diplomatic Correspondent

The Prime Minister of Ghana, Dr K. A. Busia, will be the guest of Mr Heath for dinner at Chequers this evening. The general problem of the accumulated overseas debts which his Administration inherited from the Nkrumah regime, will undoubtedly be one of the topics during their talks. However, no officials will be present, and there is no plan for detailed discussion of specific points.

Dr Busia established a base for himself in the country during the years of exile when he had been driven from Ghana by the Nkrumah dictatorship. He acquired a small country cottage near Oxford, where he was teaching privately this week.

Mr Heath hopes to spend a good part of this week at

TELEVISION

DOCUMENTARY night on a diverse brace of high fliers: Axel Springer, West German publishing overlord, wealthy, powerful, in "The Irresistible Rise of Axel Springer" (BBC1, 9.20); or Polaris, nuclear missile on to whose submarine carriers the publicity-conscious Navy has let a camera crew ("Polaris: the Secret World," ITV, 10.30). William Trevor's "The Grass Widows" has Rachel Kempson, Stephen Murray ("Playhouse," ITV, 9.0).

BBC-1

10.55 a.m. Cricket: Third Test — England v. India.
1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother.
1.45 News.
1.53 Maes a Mor.
2.23 Cricket: Third Test — England v. India.
4.20 Play School.
4.40 Jackanory.
4.55 Vision On.
5.20 Flashing Blade.
5.44 Adventures of Parsley.
5.50 News.
6.0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.
6.45 Pink Panther Show.
7.15 Cars: "Dan Dan...".
7.25 News.
7.30 Film: "Change of Habit," with Elvis Presley, Mary Tyler Moore.
9.0 News.
9.20 The Irresistible Rise of Axel Springer: Profile of a Newspaper Publisher.
10.10 My World... and Welcome To It.
10.25 Points of View.
10.40 24 Hours: David Dimbleby.
11.15 Weather.

8.50 Collector's World: Claude Monet; Martinware; Collectors' Corner.
9.20 The Oscars: Louise Rainer in "The Good Earth," with Paul Muni.
11.30 News.
11.35 Late Night Line-up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)
2.20 p.m. God and Greasepaint.
2.55 Destination Denmark.
3.15 Lone Ranger.
3.40 Once Upon a Time: John Junkin tells the story of "The Hat."
3.55 Tea Break.
4.25 Peyton Place.
4.35 Lift Off.
5.20 How.
5.50 News.
6.0 Flintstones.
6.30 Crossroads.
6.55 Never Mind the Quality, Feel the Width.
7.25 Tuesday Film: "Northern Pursuit," with Errol Flynn.
9.0 Playhouse: "The Grass Widows," with Rachel Kempson, Stephen Murray, Tess Wyatt, Guy Slater, Liam Redmond.
10.0 News.
10.30 Polaris: "The Secret World" of HMS Renard.
11.15 Play Better Golf.
11.45 From One Point of View: Christopher Driver.

BBC-2

11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School Dressing-up Day.
4.30-6.0 p.m. Cricket: Third Test — England v. India.
7.15 Open University Science 27: Earth History (II).
7.30 News.
8.0 Summer Season: Bernard Berenson — recollections by Kenneth Clark.

CHANNEL-4 4.0 p.m. Yak 4.10 Puffin's Birthday Greeting.
4.20 News.
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Aggression seems to have paid in Cambodia for everyone except the Cambodians

A country ravaged—for foreigners' convenience

The last of three articles by T. D. ALLMAN from Phnom Penh

350 miles in the North Vietnamese, the limitations of the operations are obvious. They have run into little difficulty, but seem reminiscent of the early American search-and-destroy operations in Vietnam. A lot of fire power is let loose; villages are destroyed; thousands of soldiers are killed; and the guerrillas, remembering Mao's dicta, lie low till the crowd moves on.

In Phnom Penh, however, the operations have been presented as big victories. With its enthusiastic, still imperfect grasp of the situation, Phnom Penh television has been celebrating "The great victory East of the Mekong," and there recently was a modest Saturday-morning victory parade by some of the returning troops in downtown Phnom Penh. "It shows," one British diplomat enthused, "that aggression does not pay."

In fact, aggression seems to have paid in Cambodia for everyone except the Cambodians. The North Vietnamese still have their sanctuaries and supply routes, and are immeasurably more deeply implanted than they were before the war began; the Americans now have the right to bomb

Cambodia, which they did not have before; and the South Vietnamese have the right, which they frequently use, to overrun the Eastern provinces at will. An American diplomat was less optimistic, and considerably more realistic, than his British colleague. "We've given them a lot of guns and trucks and training," he said, "and they're beginning to use them a little." He added: "The lines are not going to change much for at least eight or nine months."

President Nixon expected in Peking, and rumours of American prisoner releases circulating, the situation seven months from now, when Cambodia enters its third year of war, could be greatly changed. But if the changes come, they will emerge from a diplomatic pouch in Paris, Geneva, or Peking, not from military events here.

It is much more likely that Cambodia's third and fourth years of war will be much like its second and first, with a capital, subsisting on foreign aid but cut off from the hinterland; with a maquis able to derail trains and cut roads, but with no hope of decisive vic-

tory; with the North Vietnamese in their sanctuaries deep inside Cambodia; and the Americans or South Vietnamese in their bombers and gunships above them. Essentially, the Cambodian war has vastly accelerated the process of Vietnamese expansion into Cambodia which Prince Sihanouk and his successors, through very different tactics, hoped to stop. Little else has changed.

Indeed, after all the dramatics of Cambodia's explosion, and the abortive invasion of Laos, the principal fact is that the Indo-Chinese situation, militarily, has hardly changed over two years. Hanoi's capacity to make war on South Vietnam has not been impaired. The Americans have hung on, and even expanded a war which they nearly lost in 1968.

If Vietnamisation works, as it probably will not, North Vietnamese troops will remain in Cambodia permanently. If Vietnamisation fails, the Cambodians eventually will face a powerful, united, perhaps vengeful, Vietnam. In the meantime, the country gradually is being ravaged for the convenience of foreigners.



Cambodian children travelling by ox cart on their way to a government controlled area

Vietnamese. Thousands of young men in the villages immediately joined the guerrilla forces to defend Cambodia against the South Vietnamese.

The Cambodians' gullibility, and their inability to win militarily the war for the country they so deeply love, in the end, may be irrelevant. Unlike the Laotians, who could easily be assimilated into Thailand, or some of the South-east Asian hill tribes, who could be absorbed in a few generations into the Vietnamese nation, the Cambodians, totally distinct, culturally and racially, from their neighbours, in the end simply may be too much trouble to digest, especially by a Vietnam living in the aftermath of a 30 years war.

On can see the Cambodians in the process of losing provinces, but not imagine them learning Vietnamese or Thai. One can see them divided among themselves, but they still prefer to kill foreigners and dislike killing each other.

Ever since the Thais, another of Cambodia's expansionist neighbours, first sacked Angkor Wat 618 years ago, Cambodia has emerged from every war defeated, her borders reduced, her kings in the pay of foreigners, her people indivisibly Khmer.

It is a process of irreversible encroachment, from which there seems no exit. On the other hand, there are still seven million Cambodians, all in their various ways determined to stay Cambodian. Their nationalism, no matter how misused, is probably sufficient to guarantee that this war, even if lost, will not be Cambodia's last.



FOR THE MAN WHO HAS EVERYTHING—EXCEPT A

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After shaving, wipe over your face with one of these handy cologne pads. It refreshes and stimulates the skin, leaving your face feeling good and smelling good. Use also when travelling, or whenever you need freshening up. 36p

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Two faces on two Chinas

United Nations (NY), August 23

Press comment on Washington's options in pursuing its policy for Chinese representation here has generally turned to the assumption that the United States is seriously trying to accommodate Peking and the Nationalists. But doubt exists.

The White House has indicated that the President will not be going to Peking until the China vote in the UN. A few here believe that Mr Nixon could expect to be well received if he had only recently engineered a move to nominally restore both China and Formosa and thereby obliged Peking to stay away.

None of Peking's strongest supporters doubts Chou En-lai when he says that China will sit if Formosa remains. Early, both China and the United States have a set of public and a set of private policies. Peking has publicly labelled Secretary of State Rogers' remarks a "cheap trick"; but significantly he has at no time related his protest to any aspect of the UN vote.

By the same token Washington is publicly protective of Formosa while in private she reportedly believes that a two-China approach is probably now workable. Yet again from the Mission the word to reporters is that Peking may be "flexible enough" to accept the idea of being seated inside Taipei.

Inside the Assembly Washington's flexibility on the important question of resolution in its old form, could be free (a) to move direct a consideration of the red Albanian resolution which offers no compromise on representation and (b) to adopt a simple majority.

Where that to be the whole of the game would be over Formosa. But nobody expects the slide to be so well used. The pro-Nationalist, no doubt, try a series of verbal assaults, most prob-

ably headed by a request that while a simple majority will suffice to admit Peking it will take a two-thirds majority to unseat Formosa.

The right to apply this formula must be put to a vote. And since a procedural measure needs only a simple majority to carry, it is difficult to see how the present majority could fail to block the manoeuvre. It knows that if it does fail the UN might find itself right back where it has been for the past 20 years.

If the Assembly is faced with a choice of majorities, Peking's supporters will, for the first time, have a clear issue on which to apply some constitutional logic. The resolution concerned cites Article 18 of the Charter as justification in seeking a two-thirds majority for expulsion. But that Article refers specifically to the expulsion of Members, and since China is the member whose seat is at issue and China is not being expelled — nor is her seat being withdrawn — it is not correctly applicable.

What is being called for is the expulsion of a breakaway Kuomintang delegation that cannot in any sense qualify as the nation known as China — even though it has tried for more than 20 years to sustain this myth.

Beyond the legalisms and the procedures there is a third important element: the inclination among a fair number of smaller States which had traditionally opposed the seating of Peking (largely out of deference to the US) to see her arrival as certain and early. These States have been telling themselves that there is no point in damaging their eventual relations with the Chinese by opposing them to the finishing line.

Rethinking
This kind of rethinking could be diluted and delayed by rumours like the recent suggestion that China is not too anxious to make her entry this year. When some surprised Peking supporters began to look around for the source of this tale they found that nobody was really sure. Soviet and American delegations were however arguing that delicate aspects of the SALT negotiations might be disturbed if China arrived too soon.

Overall, China's friends remain moderately optimistic. They hold that the lines were clearly drawn in November and that the succession of countries that has since recognised Peking has obviously enhanced its position. Once the voting starts, they also believe that Mr Nixon's projected visit to Peking will have served as a subtle form of political insurance.

Denpasar (Bali), August 23
Legates urged unified action to guard against encroachment on press rights, the general assembly of Press Foundation of Asia held here today.

March and April, the said, the "People's" and "Swara" newspapers were destroyed or badly damaged by army action and the office of the "Bangali" newspaper was burned by non-Bangalis. Seven newspaper workers were killed.

Sporting gesture by Castro

Havana, August 23

The Cuban Prime Minister, Dr Castro, signed autographs and chatted and shook hands with American volleyball players before they met Cuba in an international match here.

He told the players he hoped there would be more sports exchanges between the United States and Cuba, and that Cuban teams might soon go to the United States.

Dr Castro was apparently ready to watch the game when an American player handed a pennant to him. He then approached the US team and shook hands with players and officials.

Witnesses said Dr Castro started to talk through an interpreter. But becoming impatient switched to English. He talked mainly about sport, asking the players how they played at school or at university. He accepted one player's wrist band, then signed photographs.

Later he gave a seven minute interview to the American Broadcasting Corporation, answering agreed sporting questions. — Reuter.

Transkei's warning to opposition

From own Correspondent

Cape Town, August 23
The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, served notice on the Opposition United Party today that if it came into office and refused to honour the promise given by Mr Vorster's Government to grant the Transkei independence, he would make a unilateral declaration of independence.

The statement, probably made with the approval of Mr Vorster's Government, will give impetus to the view which Mr Vorster has been propagating with increasing vigour lately, that the Bantustan policy has reached a point where it is irreversible.

Under this policy, the remnants of eight African tribal areas in South Africa are being developed as potentially independent states. The Transkei, which has been given a legislative assembly, has advanced the furthest of the eight territories, economically and politically.

"It must be made clear to those concerned whether they be in Taipei, Singapore, or elsewhere — that we cannot rest until liberty is restored to all newsmen jailed for daring to speak out."

He urged the association to find ways of providing emergency protection for newspapers and journalists under assault.

Indian editors expressed concern at proposals for new legislation which would diffuse ownership of their country's traditionally free press, while Philippine and Korean journalists described press problems of the past year.

The foundation represents publishers, editors, and journalists from Japan to Israel and there are 110 delegates to the present assembly. — Reuter.



Air conditioning keeps out dirt, dust and noise, among other things.

About 50,000 tons of dirt fell on London in 1970.

No one knows how many flies there were.

Every time you open a window, some dirt and possibly some flies come in and settle.

Happily, this is a problem we no longer have to live with.

Because we now have air conditioning.

This is how it works:

It changes the air constantly.

The hot air is drawn out of the room and cooled.

De-humidified to take out some of the moisture.

And filtered to take out the

cigarette smoke and dirt.

The air drawn in from outside is passed through the same filter.

Then it's fed back into the room.

So it's always clean, fresh and cool, although you never need open a window. (Which means you're keeping noise and draughts out, too.)

In a recent survey over 95% of commercial users of air conditioning said they were satisfied the investment was worthwhile.

And that by improving conditions it reduced staff turnover and increased trade and productivity.

A lot of air conditioning

now comes in packaged systems which are easy to instal in existing buildings, and keep prices down.

Now you know what it is, this is what you do next.

Phone or write to Bernard Hough, The Air Conditioning Advisory Bureau, 2 Charing Cross, London, SW1A 2DR. Telephone: 01-839 7182.

He'll arrange for your Electricity Board to give you independent information and advice.

And help you to get a free estimate of the equipment you need and how much it will cost.



The electric environment.

S. Korean alarm as convicts escape

Seoul, August 23

Twenty-three prisoners broke out of a stockade on an island off the west coast of South Korea today, throwing the country into confusion and fear of a North Korean guerrilla attack.

Though all 23 — described as "special convicts" — were later killed or wounded, the escape resulted in a scare of an enemy landing near Seoul, the capital being placed under special alert and the Defence Minister offering his resignation.

The Defence Ministry's counter-espionage operations command, already concerned about North Korean infiltrations in the past week, first announced that 21 North Korean guerrillas had landed at Incheon, 25 miles west of Seoul, and were heading towards the capital.

But after hours of confusion, the Defence Minister, Na Huk Jung, retracted the earlier announcement and gave a new account of the incident based on a personal visit to the island where the breakout occurred. He also said that he was assuming full responsibility for the incident and had offered his resignation to President Park.

The convicts had been held on Simi-do, a small island under Air Force control off Incheon. They killed 12 Air Force guards, seized a boat, and landed at Incheon. In an initial clash with troops after landing, they lost one man killed and three wounded. The convicts then hijacked the bus and drove towards Seoul, shooting dead two policemen at checkpoints on the way.

The bus carrying the remaining 19 men hit a tree on the outskirts of Seoul. As troops closed in, the fugitives set off explosives in the bus, killing 15 of their number and wounding four. — Reuter.

Student says he did not kill diplomat

Istanbul, August 23

Mahir Cayan (25), a student accused of the kidnapping and murder of Israel's Consul-General, Mr Ephraim Elrom, denied in a military court today that he killed the diplomat. In a letter written in prison, he had said: "... the indictment is full of lies."

He is one of 13 people, including four girls, for whom the prosecution seeks the death sentence for their involvement in the abduction.

Also on trial are 13 others who are also accused of belonging to the Left-wing Turkish People's Liberation Army, which claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. Mr Elrom was found shot dead in an Istanbul flat after the Government had refused to negotiate with the kidnappers. — Reuter.

Film star weds

James Mason, 62, has secretly married a 39-year-old Australian actress. The ceremony took place 10 days ago in Switzerland where Mason now lives.

THE Western world may be on the edge of a trade war. Although the confrontation at the Council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will not lead to an open declaration of war, indications are that bitterness over American surcharges will eventually provoke retaliation by the other major trading nations.

The United States delegation, however, will be unrepentant when it defends President Nixon's decision at the special council meeting which opens tomorrow. It is unlikely that the United States will set a time limit on this surcharge, or even specify the conditions under which it will be removed. She will defend her move in terms of balance of payments difficulties.

But it is believed that the removal of the surcharge is subject not only to an improvement in the US payments situation, but to agreement among the leading banking nations on a revaluation of their currencies against the dollar, and also on a more widespread sharing of European defence costs. The surcharge question is bound up in a reconsideration of relations between the US and

Europe and Japan, which embraces far more than immediate economic considerations.

The chief defender of the US cause is Mr Nathaniel Samuel, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The meeting will be distasteful to him. He is a genuine convert to trade liberalisation, and has tried, largely in vain, to push the Nixon Administration towards initiatives to follow the Kennedy Round, and maintain the momentum towards free trade, and the removal of tariff barriers, and non-tariff barriers.

At the meeting the legality of the US action will be challenged by the other major trading blocks, especially EEC and Japan. Although GATT rules allow special measures in severe balance of payments difficulties, they do not permit all-embracing measures such as general tariff surcharges. Selective import quotas are the furthest they allow.

Britain will try to play an unobtrusive role at the meeting, and has not even sent a Minister. Her representative will be Sir Max Brown, of the Department of Trade and Industry. It is not so much that Britain is torn, as so often is at international gatherings, between loyalty to the US and to her future partners in the Community. British trade is deeply affected by the surcharge, and like the Community, she wants to register outright protests.

But Britain set the precedent for this kind of action. At the height of balance of payments difficulties in 1964, Britain imposed a "temporary" 15 per cent surcharge. Though this was reduced to 10 per cent and then to 5 per cent, it was not taken off until the end of 1966.

Britain claimed that the general surcharge was more effective than selective quotas. It will be difficult to contradict the US now, though it can be

argued that the American measures affect world trade far more.

Beyond a verbal assault, the US is unlikely to suffer immediate indignities. GATT will do little more than set up a strong group to consider the surcharge. Members will receive no encouragement to retaliate from Mr Olivier Long, the Secretary-General of GATT. But the reality of a trade war has moved one step nearer.

Nobody can be certain how the EEC and Japan will meet the US move.

The EEC Council of Ministers has not yet met to decide a response. Herr Diersdorf, the Commissioner for External Trade, is in no position at this point to do more than reserve the EEC's freedom of action.

However, he will point out that the EEC imports from the US far more than it sells to the US; and that US investment in

Europe has been allowed to reach vast proportions. The implication is that Europe has ample room for retaliation if it so decides, by seeking to restrict imports (and certainly by refusing to give the US easier access to agricultural markets), and by restrictions on US investments.

France may use this opportunity to press for restrictions on US investment. Germany may call for export incentives to industries which are especially hard hit by the American measures.

Japan is in the midst of agonising debate. Even if she yields on revaluation, she may refuse to discuss relaxation of restrictions on imports and on foreign investment. Indeed she may try to make life more difficult for foreign traders.

Japan may try to compensate for any loss of US markets by pushing harder in Europe. The EEC has already made it clear that it will not stand idly by if that happens.

Divided loyalties in GATT

From HELLA PICK: Geneva, August 23

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Ky proposes January poll

Saigon, August 23

Vice-President Ky's announcement today that he would not take advantage of his reinstatement by the Supreme Court to seek the South Vietnamese presidency has compounded American discomfit over the run-in Ambassador, Mr Bunker, immediately held hurried conferences with President Thieu and his advisers at a heavily reinforced Independence Palace. No details were released.

After a weekend of political manoeuvring Thieu's only potential opponents — Vice-President General Nguyen Van Thieu and his advisers at a heavily reinforced Independence Palace. No details were released.

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My Lai colonel accused

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, August 23

The court martial began today of Colonel Oran Henderson, the most senior United States officer to be formally charged concerning the My Lai massacre. He is accused of fully failing to investigate reports which reached him of the massacre and of failing to pass on the reports to higher authority.

Specifically, he is charged with having lied twice to an army inquiry into the My Lai affair.

The court martial is taking place at Fort Meade, just outside Washington. Two generals and five colonels are on the jury. If convicted Colonel Henderson could be sentenced to up to six years' hard labour.

The Government's case rests on the assertion that Colonel Henderson received reports from three helicopter pilots that indiscriminate killing of South Vietnamese civilians was taking place in the total absence of enemy activity. He is also said to have been flying over My Lai during much of the action.

The colonel's counsel has threatened to call as witnesses every senior officer in the army who was active in Vietnam, including the present Army Chief of Staff General Westmoreland, the commander of US forces in Vietnam at the time of My Lai. He has indicated that he based his defence on the unreliability of evidence given nearly two years after the event.

Malta reply delayed

By our Political Staff

The British Government's answer to Mr Mintoff's latest financial request for use of Malta's military installations has had to be delayed because Lord Carrington, the Defence Secretary, was said yesterday to be "indisposed".

Lord Carrington returned from Malta on Saturday. Before the proposal for use of Malta's military installations had to be delayed because Lord Carrington, the Defence Secretary, was said yesterday to be "indisposed".

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Manx call to stay 'uncommon'

By our Correspondent

Full membership of the European Economic Community had nothing to offer the Isle of Man, Manx MPs were told by their EEC negotiators yesterday.

MPs had been summoned from their summer recess for a special meeting of the House of Keys, to debate latest developments. One of the negotiators, Mr Clifford Irving (Ind. Douglas East), said: "If the full terms of membership were imposed on the Isle of Man, we could sink to the bottom of the Irish Sea without trace."

He added that they were seeking a form of association which would enable the Isle of Man to continue to levy her own taxes and make her own laws, and trade with Britain and Europe without tariff barriers.

The House passed a resolution making clear that the British Government that the Manx Parliament must have the final choice of entering or staying outside. MPs rejected a proposal to advance the date of the Manx general elections by two weeks to give the new Parliament more time to consider the terms offered.

Terms of entry are not expected to be made known until the end of October. Polling in the general election is to take place on November 18 and 19 — leaving just over a week before the deadline set by the British Government for the island to decide.

Deemster George Moore, said that there were three options open. They could go into Europe with Britain as full members, they could remain outside, or they could seek a form of association.

The third choice was the alternative recommended by the negotiators. The degree of association was a matter for negotiation and talks were still proceeding. It was important for the island to stay outside the Community and seek a form of association which would allow freedom of trade and freedom to impose their own levels of taxation.

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Guernsey mobilises against the EEC

By our Political Staff

A campaign to secure 25,000 signatures on an anti-Common Market petition starts in Guernsey today. The Guernsey Committee of Seven which is organising the campaign has recruited milkmen, newspaper delivery boys, publicans, and private residents to help to collect the signatures.

The petition asks the Queen to stop the Government enacting legislation which would take Guernsey and its dependent islands, Sark, Alderney, Jethou, Herm and Breghou into the Common Market, without first obtaining exceptions to the Treaty of Rome required by the islands' special position.

The committee treasurer, Mr Neil Duxbury, said: "If necessary we are prepared to take Guernsey's Common Market case to the International Court at The Hague."

Michael Lake adds: The British Government has asked the Six for special arrangements for the Channel Islands so as to allow free trade in industrial and agricultural products and exemption from fiscal harmonisation and the free movement of labour. These provisions would protect Guernsey's flower and tomato industries and Jersey's growing prominence as a banking centre with low tax.

The Government is also asking the Six to alter an article of the Rome Treaty to give the islands special status such as that France negotiated for Algeria in 1958. Under the existing article the Channel Islands would be given treatment under the EEC's regional policy which the islands feel would not be permanent and would treat them on sufferance.

Mr Heath is being challenged today to make public the thousands of regulations — on trade, finance, and law — which Britain would have to adopt on joining the Common Market. Mr Christopher Freer-Smith, chairman of the Keep Britain Out campaign, wrote yesterday to the Prime Minister pointing out that the Commission's regulations were not available to the public. He asked him to give priority to having them translated and made available through Government Stationery Offices.

Mr Freer-Smith said yesterday: "The EEC information office told me they did not know exactly how many regulations and directives there were, but said there were about 6,000, of which 4,000 are still in force."

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HOME NEWS

هكذا من النجيب

Purchase of UCS
yards 'viable
proposition'

By JOHN KERE

Mr Archibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, took a stage further yesterday his bid to save the four yards of the UCS, now in liquidation with 6,000 jobs at stake. He heard from the company's liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith, an indication of the purchase price that would be involved. Mr Kelly declined to specify the amount he has left the UCS offices at Linthouse but said there was a possibility of a viable

proposition based on the price that had been suggested. "But," he added, "a lot depends on the Government's attitude."

He is likely to be in London today to discuss the possible extent of Government financial backing with the Department of Trade and Industry. Mr Kelly and his financial adviser, Mr J. C. Sharp, met Mr Smith after flying back from his holiday home on Islay in the Inner Hebrides, where he met UCS shop stewards over the weekend.

After talks lasting about two hours, Mr Sharp issued a statement which said: "We have discussed with the official liquidator the possibility of Mr Kelly making an offer for the whole fixed assets of the company and broadly the manner in which such a purchase would be financed."

"The liquidator indicated the price he had in view and this is being considered. The next step will be a meeting at the Department of Trade and Industry in the course of this week."

Referring later to the proposal for taking over the four divisions of UCS, Mr Sharp said: "It makes a fair amount of sense. By the end of the week we should know where we stand."

Mr Kelly cancelled a meeting with the shop stewards after his flight from Islay was delayed, but he said he would see them after his meeting with the DTI. Earlier in the day representatives of the shop stewards' coordinating committee were assured by Mr Smith that any bid for the whole of UCS that might be made would certainly be considered as a serious proposition.

The outcome of this round in the negotiations would seem to be that the ball is now firmly back in the Government's court. Any agreement to finance a scheme for all four yards would be a considerable shift from previous Government policy.

Last weekend Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, repeatedly made it clear that the Government did not consider the four yards as a group to be a viable commercial proposition.

The shop stewards claimed a "100 per cent success" for the work-in which started at the UCS yards yesterday morning in defiance of redundancy dismissals made by the liquidator at the end of last week.

Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, is expected to meet TUC leaders on Friday to discuss their plan for a Clydeside Development Authority as a means of saving UCS.

Guide leaders
sight 'UFO'

THREE Guide mistresses yesterday claimed to have seen an unidentified flying object while they were sitting on a bench in the grounds of the University of Durham.

Mrs Olwyn Granger, of Widdowburn Road, Widdowburn, Durham, said: "I was sitting on a bench when I saw a bright light in the sky."

"It looked like a long straight line like a cigar with red lights glowing from it. Either this was a UFO or the authorities have developed something very hush hush they do not want us to know about. Soon after it went, a jet aircraft came over and flew round and round for some time as though it was looking for something."

With Mrs Granger were Miss Lotie Hare, the divisional commissioner, of Crane Road, Dudley, and Mrs Betty McGowan, of Broadway North, Dudley.

Getting the message
of safety across

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The Government yesterday launched its campaign in Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday. He said the North-east had been chosen because it was an easily identifiable geographical area.

"There is nothing sinister about the choice of this region," he said. "We want to be able to assess the results as quickly as possible and by using the North-east as a test area we can get the results in under six months."

He said that if the publicity campaign was extended throughout Britain it would cost only £11 million compared with an estimate which put the total cost of road accidents to the country each year at £443 million.

But he added a warning that the Government would consider making the use of seat belts compulsory if persuasion did not work.

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ULSTER: Wilson anger • clergy upset • court hearing



The rubble-strewn street in Belfast where a three-storey building was blasted by a gellignite bomb

Parliament
flouted,
says Labour

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

Mr Harold Wilson and his Shadow Ministers were muttering last night that the Government was flouting Parliament by refusing to recall it to discuss the Ulster crisis.

Their anger was brought to a head by the formal refusal yesterday by Mr Francis Pym, the Government Chief Whip, even though it had been tacitly understood

that there would be no recall. Mr Pym replied with the same placatory words which the Prime Minister had used to reject Mr Wilson's unofficial suggestion for a recall on Monday of last week. Both said that they saw no reason for a recall, but they were keeping the matter under constant review.

Prominent Labour MPs are now angry about something which the Government has admitted from the beginning of the interment crisis: that it was planning on August 5—the last day on which Parliament sat—to avoid all parliamentary debate.

Although the Opposition realises that notice of interment could not have been made to Parliament, it thinks that it was deplorable to time the operation to start as soon as MPs had gone away.

Mr Wilson and his front bench colleagues were also emphasising the forebearance they had shown. They had resisted the pressure of their backbenchers to ask for an immediate recall until Mr Heath had sent his heated telegram to Mr Lynch. That event—10 days after interment—was the time when they considered that the situation had deteriorated so far that they had to press for a recall.

Mr Wilson returns from the Isles of Scilly to London on Thursday and will be listening to what his colleagues have to say about Ulster.

Although he has no plans to ask to see the Prime Minister at the moment, he will do so if the collective opinion in the party is that he should.

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith, Parliamentary Secretary for the Army, who has special responsibilities for Northern Ireland, goes to Ulster today for talks with the GOC, Lieut-General Sir Harry Tuzo, and his senior officers.

Leader comment, page 10

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Liverpool priests
ban RC paper

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Two Roman Catholic churches have banned the sale of their archdiocesan newspaper because of its treatment of the Northern Ireland situation.

The "Catholic Pictorial," which claims 135,000 readers in the Liverpool archdiocese, has been banned by the parish priests at St Michael's Church, West Derby, and Holy Cross Church in the city centre. Both have refused to allow copies of the paper to go on sale in their churches.

On the front page of this week's edition of the "Pictorial" carries a photograph of two young Irish children sent as refugees from Belfast to Liverpool and comments: "So why did two children stand shivering in a Liverpool dawn, hounded from their homes by Catholics? Because neither the Stormont Government nor the Irish Republican Army has the slightest regard for human suffering."

The article, written by the paper's editor, Mr Norman Creswell, continues: "Each has furthered its own ambitions behind a cynical use of religion."

Each has used hate as a weapon—the Government to maintain an iniquitous status quo, the IRA to grab power. Murder and hooliganism in the name of Christ is an insult to Christ.

The parish priest of Holy Cross, the Rev. Patrick McE, whose home is in Belfast, said yesterday: "I stopped selling the paper because its remarks were both crude and uninformed. The job of our church is not to get involved in politics and the paper should have stayed clear of a matter that does not concern it."

Mr John Hume, MP, and Mr Ivan Cooper, MP, were remanded on bail until September 6 when they appeared in Londonderry Magistrates' Court yesterday. They were charged under the Special Powers Act with failing to obey a command of Her Majesty's Forces during a demonstration last Wednesday.

Mr William Gallagher and Mr Michael Canavan, members of the Derry Central Citizens' Council, were also remanded until September 6 on the same charge. Mr Hugh Logue, an executive member of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, was remanded until the same date on a charge of riotous behaviour.

A small crowd outside the court applauded the two Social Democratic and Labour Party MPs when they entered and left the building, but there was no trouble. The courthouse was heavily guarded by police and troops.

Mr Hume and Mr Cooper left for Dublin, where they were having talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Lynch.

Mr Crosswell, who launched the paper with Cardinal Heenan 10 years ago, said: "It is quite wrong that the political opinions of one man can suppress the sale of a newspaper."

Withdrawn

The assistant priest at St Michael's, Father Kevin O'Connor, said: "The parish priest and I decided quite independently that the paper should be withdrawn. I do not wish to discuss the matter further, but our action was a result of the comments on Northern Ireland."

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Release of NUS
members sought

The National Union of Students has asked the Home Secretary either to charge or release its members who are interned in Northern Ireland.

The union said it had expressed concern over the arrests of two students of Queen's University, Belfast, and also of Mr Oliver Cogrove, president of St Joseph's College of Education students' union in an active member of Peoples Democracy."

Leader comment, page 10

Although he has no plans to ask to see the Prime Minister at the moment, he will do so if the collective opinion in the party is that he should.

Mr Geoffrey Johnson Smith, Parliamentary Secretary for the Army, who has special responsibilities for Northern Ireland, goes to Ulster today for talks with the GOC, Lieut-General Sir Harry Tuzo, and his senior officers.

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The new Lancia 2000 Sedan

There's only one modest thing about the new Lancia 2000. The price. Just £2153.13. For a smooth, sleek, silent, spacious car with so many features that it feels just the way it looks. Luxurious. Superior. Unbeatable.

For a perfect start, there's the instant acceleration. Then there's the power steering. The heated rear window. The fully-reclining front seats with headrests. The

servo-assisted dual circuit disc brakes. The sound-proof interior. The fitted, hard-wearing carpet. The twin quartz tone headlights. The courtesy light operated by all four doors. The safety body built on Lancia's progressive collapse principles.

They're not extras. They're standard. All of them. Which, at £2153.13 makes this brand new Lancia even more superb value than the other great Lancias.

But then who else but Lancia could outshine a Lancia?

Ask Lancia for more details and the name of your nearest dealer. Write to Lancia (England) Limited, Ealing Road, Alorton, Middlesex. Telephone 01-698 5353

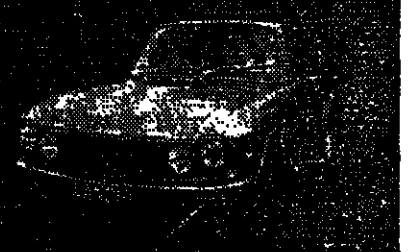


One of the great Europeans



Also New!

The New Lancia Fulvia Coupe 1.6 HF Lusso—the road version of the famous rally winning Lancia. An outstanding performer at only £2321.88.





Young people from British industry ready to leave London yesterday for Otzenhausen, Saarland, Germany, where they will meet their counterparts for discussions on Britain and the Common Market. They are going through the YMCA youth exchange scheme

Prison with all mod cons

A new wing with some of the most modern amenities for prisoners' comfort has been added to Gloucester gaol. The three-storey building cost £130,000 and has room for 81. It is connected to the main eighteenth-century block by a first-floor corridor.

The block will reduce overcrowding. "This week we have got 49 single cells being used by three men apiece," said the governor, Mr. John Absalom. "The days prison isn't just a deterrent. By having modern

NEWS IN BRIEF

facilities and right decor we think the atmosphere is better for trying to coax people back on the straight and narrow," he said.

Death fall

Esther Bofkin, aged 80, died when she fell from the window of her second-floor flat in Bethnal Green, London.

Rare taste

A boy of 14 who stole communion wine from three churches and brandy from a house was sent to a detention centre for three months at a juvenile court in Launceston, Cornwall, yesterday.

Quick response

The appeal fund for the widow of Det. Con. Ian Coward of Reading reached £11,082 yesterday—a month after his death in hospital after a shooting incident in Kings Road, Reading, on June 27.

Food theft charge

Two men who were alleged to have stolen bread and milk to take back to the hippie commune in Clerkenwell, London, were yesterday remanded in custody until August 31.

Council seeks law reform on harassment

By JOHN WINDSOR

Legislation to curb harassment of tenants is being sought by Westminster City Council. The proposed legislation would include a register of landlords. Alderman Arthur Barrett, leader of the council, said yesterday that investigation of dozens of complaints in the Pimlico area—especially against one landlord—had shown that some landlords were manipulating the law to their own advantage.

They had been presenting tenants with long and "very frightening" schedules of dilapidation which encouraged fears that leases would be terminated unless the work was done. By ignoring tenants' applications to assign their leases to others, some landlords had been able to buy back leases at deflated prices.

Ald. Barrett said that the problem was a national one: the council was urging the Association of Municipal Corporations to put the case for legislation to the Government. Meanwhile, since there was no scope for positive action under the present law, the council was mounting a leaflet campaign to inform tenants of their rights.

The leaflets would be available at libraries and welfare centres, but would be distributed from door to door if the need arose. He said there was need for legal reform on four counts:

● The ceiling of £100 rateable value in Greater London for the protection of properties under the 1968 Rent Act should be raised, perhaps to £500.

● Powers to obtain information under the 1968 Act about the ownership of unfurnished lettings should be extended to furnished lettings and other properties, for purposes of criminal proceedings, including harassment, illegal eviction, or charging illegal premium. Local authorities should have power to keep a register of owners

School 'hotels' can help tourists

Mr Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary responsible for tourism in the Department of Trade and Industry, promised yesterday to see if more schools and universities in the London area could be opened up during the summer holidays to provide sleeping accommodation for young overseas visitors. He said reports of accommodation shortages and of students having to "sleep rough" in parks were exaggerated.

"The biggest problem is to make known to young visitors what accommodation facilities already exist," he said. More than 1.5 million young people visit Britain each year.

'Unfilled vacancies'

Mr Grant claimed that the London Tourist Board accommodation bureau "always seems to have 1,000 unfilled vacancies on its list—most of them under 21 at night."

He had made a tour of four accommodation centres. At Tonbridge Boys' Club, Euston, he saw students sleeping on foam mattresses in a gymnasium, at 35p a night. In Camberwell, a privately run "village" supplied caravan-type accommodation at £1.50 a night.

Mr Grant's call for more use to be made of schools was echoed by Mr David Daniels, a warden of a voluntarily-run accommodation centre at St Catherine Labour School at the edge of the city.

Fire charges

Ronald Overgate (28), of Welling, Kent, was sent for trial to the Central Criminal Court at Bexley yesterday charged with maliciously setting fire to Woolworths store and a supermarket.

Woman trapped 3 hours

The Court of Appeal is to decide the future of 39 engineers employed by C. A. Parsons and Company Limited, the Newcastle engineering company, who are threatened with dismissal because of their refusal to join a trade union.

In a High Court test case yesterday, Mr Justice Brightman decided that Parsons was committing a wrongful act against Mr John William Hill, aged 63, if it goes ahead with its threat to dismiss him on August 31.

But the vacation judge decided he had no power to grant Mr Hill, a £3,000-a-year contracts engineer, of Benwell Hill Road, Newcastle, the order he sought stopping the company from ending his employment.

"If I had the power to grant the order I should have done so," said the judge. "But I feel constrained by the law from doing so."

He accepted an undertaking by Parsons that the company would not implement the notice terminating Mr Hill's employment until his appeal against the judge's ruling is heard.

Mr Jack Hames, counsel for Mr Hill, said it was a test case which would also affect the position of 38 other engineers under notice.

Mr Hill undertook to the court to promote his appeal with diligence, and the company was given liberty to apply to be discharged from its undertaking if the view was taken that the appeal was not being prosecuted quickly enough.

In a reserved judgment, the judge described Mr Hill as the victim of a dispute between his employers and trade unions. He had served with the company for about 35 years and was due to retire in two years, when he would become entitled to a pension. A few years ago the company recommended that employees should join a union of their choice.

Mr Hill and certain colleagues joined the United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers, sponsored by the Engineers' Guild. Of the company's 120 professional engineers, 120 belonged to that union.

In May, 1970, the company reached an agreement with the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association under which membership of DATA was to become compulsory within a year.

Last May the company wrote to Mr Hill giving him one month's notice of a change in his conditions of employment under which it was to be a condition that he become a member of DATA.

The company conceded that it had no right to alter Mr Hill's contract unilaterally. It could have given him proper notice dismissing him and offering to re-engage him on new terms to include a condition that he join DATA, said the judge.

The company also conceded that one month's notice of dismissal would not have been sufficient for that purpose.

Mr Hill did not join DATA and on July 30 the company wrote saying his employment would be terminated on August 31 unless he did join.

"I am told that 38 of Mr Hill's colleagues are in the same position," said the judge. They decided to join DATA because, as professional engineers, they thought it contrary to a professional code of ethics

Judge cannot help engineer

to become involved in any future strike action which may be required of them.

Mr Hill had issued a writ against the company based on the Newcastle dismissal and had sought his order against them pending the trial of the action.

"It is beyond doubt that the company's letter of July 30, if acted upon by them, will be a wrongful dismissal of Mr Hill," said the judge.

The judge said that Mr Hill's complaint in law was not the company required him to join a trade union he did not want to join, but that his employer sought to impose that requirement upon him unilaterally and without terminating his existing contract of employment with notice of proper length.

"To my mind there is no doubt whatever that the company will be committing a wrongful act against Mr Hill if it terminates his employment on August 31 as it threatens to do," said the judge. "This court, however, in my judgment has no power to restrain that wrong."

Lab men step up fight

The Association of Scientific and Managerial Staffs is to step up its fight to get a new deal for laboratory technicians in the National Health Service.

A 48-hour stoppage is planned, all Saturday afternoon, Sunday, and Bank Holiday working will stop, and work on post-mortem specimens and medico-legal work will be banned. Sanctions already operating will be tightened.

The union wants a minimum of £1,040 a year for a technician with Ordinary National Certificate and £1,560 as a starting rate for fully-qualified State-registered technicians with Higher National Certificate.

Ban hits Avenger output

Production of Avenger cars at niry was halted yesterday about 3,000 Chrysler overes made idle by the conng ban on overtime by tool makers. The production lines not be working today.

out 10,000 toolroom men in niry are taking the action test over the decision of the City engineering employers in Edinburg to end the 80-year-old overtime ban. Toolroom rate was yesterday.

Chrysler's trouble involves a line making an engine component which has broken down, himself causing the supply of engines to be cut off.

temporarily men.

was being repaired in the working hours yesterday.

It was a toolmaker's and a com- munity to recall all those available for tomorrow.

Mr Mark restarted yesterday at Mr Newell's Triumph car plant at a press report after an unofficial he and he that halting the factory directors of the plant returned the day of all production, while a in the old return began in the council and body section, where workers were laid off. The design was over a pay dispute involving painters.

strike by 300 engineers tens to shut down all Lucas component fac- in Birmingham. The any yesterday closed its factory in Marshall Road, Birmingham, where workers were laid off, reds more were sent home the Mers Green elec- plant. The other fac- employing more than will be hit this week strike goes on.

engineers are demanding holiday money.

101,599 will

d Exmouth, aged 62, of Exmouth, Exeter, well-known racing driver before the left settled and unsettled of £101,599. He died last

More £100 fines for soccer fans

Football supporters were total of £225 at Leices- terday for offences aris- of scenes at Saturday's between Leicester City City County. Four were maximum of £100 each extending behaviour.

others were fined £50 or h, and three others were d. Yesterday's hospital on Mr Trevor Nunn, aged Leicester clerk who was in the chest after the v. Nottingham Forest last week, said that he proving slightly, but was moving ill.

porter aged 18 who was d before the Walsall-

Eight die in two crashes

Five members of a family died when their car was in collision with a bus on the Edinburgh-Dumfries road. They were Mr William Banham, aged 48, hairdresser, of Vulcan's Lane, Workington, who was on a family outing with his wife Mildred, aged 41, their daughter Carmel, aged nine, and sons Christopher, aged 15, and Philip, aged 19.

Two of the victims were killed instantly and three died in hospital later. The driver of the bus and three passengers were slightly injured.

In the South a couple and their granddaughter died when their car went through the central reservation and was in collision with a coach on the A308 at Beacon Hill between Amesbury and Andover.

The car was being driven towards Amesbury by Mr Roy Stockman Chantley, aged 54, of Faversham, Plymouth, who was killed, with his wife Violet, aged 54. The grandchild, Joanne Blackler aged eight, of Cronshaw Close, Didcot, died in hospital later. Her brother, Nicholas David, aged 12, is still in Salisbury Infirmary.

Two of the coach party were detained in hospital.

Two priests fined for shoplifting

Two Roman Catholic priests on holiday from the Irish Republic were fined for shoplifting at Clacton yesterday.

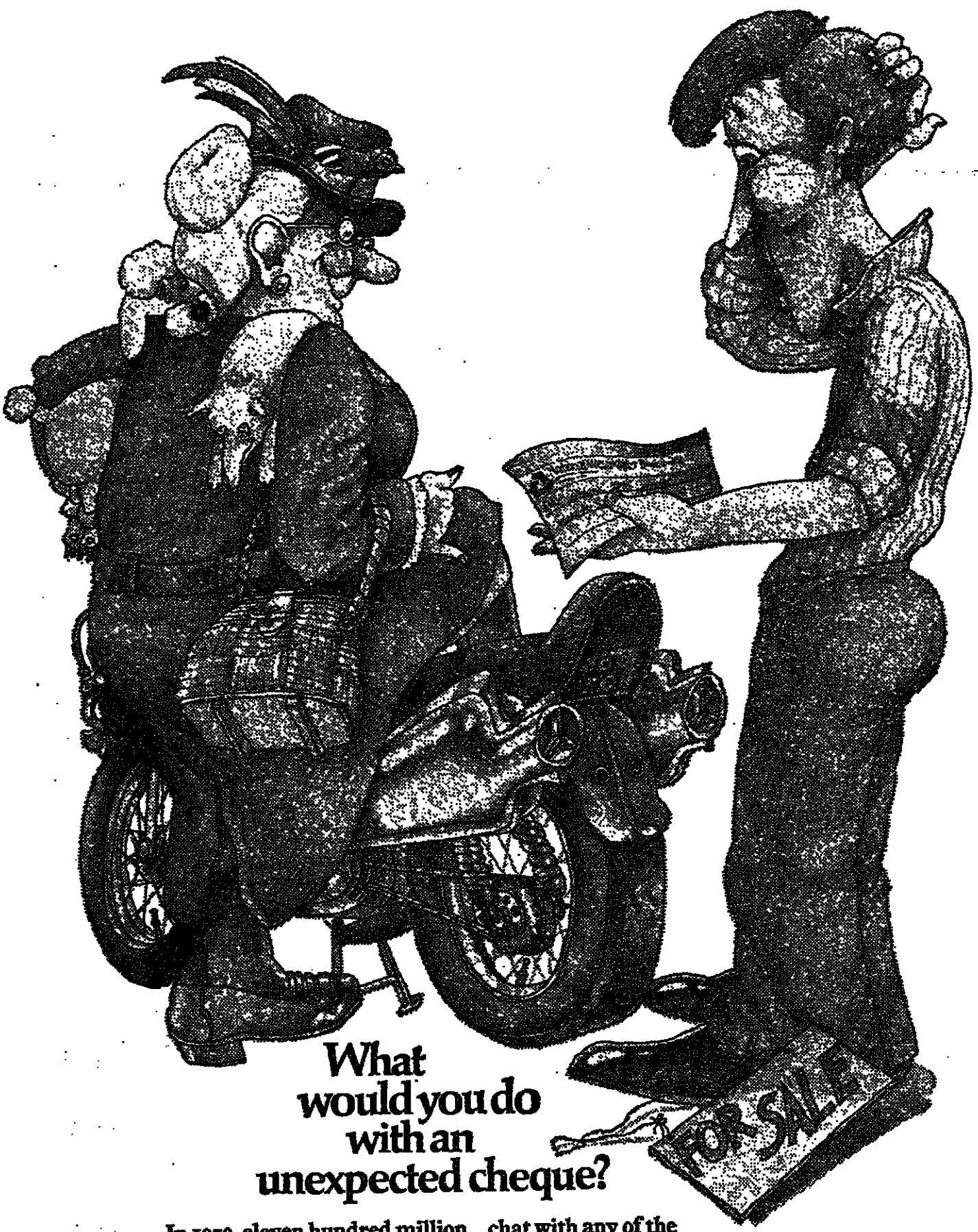
Henry Hugh Sinnott (43), of School House, Wexford, Co. Wexford, and Tobias Aidan Kinsella (40), of St Kevin's, Co. Wicklow, admitted stealing from a Clacton store and from a shop at Butlin's holiday camp, where they were staying.

Sinnott took a pair of mauve underpants and Kinsella a pair of pyjamas from the store without making any attempt to pay, said Mr Jeremy Nightingale, prosecuting. Two suitcases in Kinsella's chalet contained a large amount of property, including books, magazines, and pictures, which he admitted taking from the camp shop.

Sinnott, too, had a number of items which he said he had taken from the camp shop. All the stolen property had been recovered.

Mr John Daldy, for the priests, said that neither could give any explanation. They were very ashamed. The chairman of the magistrates, Mrs Lorna Gillespie, told them: "It is obvious you have already suffered a great deal, but because of your profession you have an added responsibility for honesty."

Sinnott was fined £25 and Kinsella, who asked for two other offences to be considered, was fined £20.



In 1970, eleven hundred million cheques were drawn by bank account holders in this country. Which means there must be quite a few bank account holders. It also means there's a reasonable chance of one or two of their cheques coming your way in 1971. So what are you going to do with these strange bits of paper? Say your boss decides to give you a pay cheque, instead of cash? Or an insurance company comes across with compensation for the milk float that ran into your privet hedge? That's when you need NatWest. Come along and have a chat with any of the people behind the counter at your nearest NatWest branch. There are more than 3,500 branches scattered around England and Wales, so there's bound to be one not far from you. You'll find out how easy it is to open a bank account and turn cheques into real money. How you can open one with a pound or two and have a cheque book of your own. Then as soon as everything's arranged—it doesn't take long—go and put the down-payment on that Aston Martin. Assuming, of course, that you get a good price for the motor-bike.

National Westminster Bank
Simply there to help

FASHION GUARDIAN

Calling a spade a pair of knickers

by Alison Adburgham photos Frank Martin sketches Susan Rowe

THE VOCABULARY of fashion, always limited, is at its feeblest when it comes to underclothes. Euphemistic and cor, the language of lingerie has skirted its way into modern times with dainty diminutives... via undies and com-bles and cami-knickers, through petties and pretties, and frillies to panties and scanties. Even the revolution in underclothes brought about by nylon and stretch fibres—the liberation of the body—has by no means cleared up the cant.

You would expect this generation to call a spade a spade. Yet what is this thing called bra? A diminutive of brassiere. And brassiere is an elegantism for the garment which, when first invented, was more bluntly called bust bodice. Brassiere does not even have the justification of being borrowed, like so many fashion words, from the French. They have their own euphemism—a highly inaccurate one. After all, it is not the throat that requires uplift, so why soutien-gorge? They don't call a sein a sein. When it comes to the sub divisions of the soutien-gorge, I do prefer their word bonnets as being less domestic than our "cups." To designate sizes as A cup, B cup, and C cup is like talking of coffee cups, tea cups, and breakfast cups.

The word corset, of course, is now recognised as obsolete. With its iron-clad connection with the corset of armoury, and more latterly with whale-bone and steel busks, it has been abandoned in favour of the foundation garment. But the industry is still saddled with corsetry as the general term for its products—foundationry will hardly do. Try as they will, they have failed to find a contemporary term. When the American firm Exquisite Form Inc. appointed Rudi Gernreich of topless swimsuit fame to design them a range of corsetry, he declared that his exiguous designs must be called "fitted lingerie"; and some of the most stalwart members of the Corset Guild of Great Britain are experimenting with new descriptions. Spirella and Twilt (who have joined forces) two years ago engaged a talented graduate from Leicester College to design a young trend-setting range. The range is sold under the name of Madeleine—not as corsetry, but as "underfashions."

Underfashions is quite a good term—except that the way things are going rather seems there will soon be no distinction between underclothes and underclothes. In the shifting sands of present-day fashion, the lines of emarcation between categories are disappearing. The Madeleine range itself includes bra and pantie sets that can be worn as bikinis on the beach—the sketched one set in striped fabric, and there is another in shiny cire, vests and spencers, though erstwhile undergarments, are now being sold as outerwear to be worn over a shirt or a jersey, or a blouse. Shorts can be cool pants beneath dresses or of pants without dresses: bloomers can be underwear or outerwear depending only on their fabric. Then there is the bra dress that combines under and outerwear in one garment; and corsetry also comes out into the open. Gossard's latest range which includes "supporting set," designed as foundation wear, but which can be worn on the beach as a bikini. Evening wear and nightwear have become scarcely distinguishable, nightdresses being night as party dresses, while negligees and dressing gowns are designed to double as evening coats.

The term hosiery sounds as old-fashioned as corsetry, but hosiery manufacturers are some of the most avant-garde underwear thinkers, by no means shying themselves to covering the legs. Starting with stocking tights and nite stockings, they progressed to all-one body stockings and now there are the newer "body-suits" that do a mer job of controlling and shaping. Fashion's demand for a natural look der sheer dresses led to the necessity for flesh coloured bras with seamless cups for girls insufficiently slim or firm discard their bras altogether. Seamless cup bras were first launched in cking ranges, and are now being duced by corsetry houses.

Jobette has a support version of no-seam cup bra in nylon tricot that been moulded to shape; and ecita has a hosiery-weight bra in ble layers of 30 denier nylon crepe t is shaped in the same way as the d of a stocking. Abecita is a Swedish i that has been selling over here y successfully for two years and has over 150 English stockists. t of their success is surely due to fact that it is not only sylphs i can enjoy the comfort and quick hability of their weightless and eless wonders—measurements go up 18in. bust and 50in. hip.

antie-blouses are an inner/outer r brainwave, the newest thing in n-one garments. Synningtons have gned a group that joins a blouse a stretch pantie into one: the ie fits smoothly under trousers holds the blouse from riding up. r group includes Victorian-type ses, classic shirt blouses and T's; and each inner-outer is matched optional undersets of conventional and briefs. Harrods' Youngerset erie department has pantie-T-shirts body stockings in stretch lace at i; and also in this department they a wonderful range of full-length ed cotton nightdresses from £5.50. a waisted, puff sleeved, rather Jane en, sometimes frilled at the hem, i shirred at the bodice, they are ; snapped up as party dresses.

SKETCH: figure on left, white "Ban-Lon" vest and s in camel, airforce, white, or brown; small or medium. mid-Sept. at Fenwicks, New Bond St. Figure in e, by Margit Brandt: lacy bra and pants in "Terylene" cotton. Small or medium. in white, brown, rust or ce. £2.45. mid-September at Fenwicks. Figure on by Madeleine: bra and bloomer set in broderie se, white only. Half-cup bra, B fitting. 32in-38in.. Alternative soft bra in A & B. 32in-36in.. £1.30. vers £2.50; alternative briefs, 75p. Now at Harrods' yer Set department, main store.

RE SKETCH: Figure on left, brown and orange flower nylon bra slip (£1.50) and matching pants (35p). At anches of Dorothy Perkins now. Figure on right, bra slip in white crimped with blue ribbon, skintone ed brown ribbon, or blue with white ribbon. Extra 31in., 32in-38in. bust. £1.47 at major Marks & Spencer es mid/end August. All larger branches end of nber.

SKETCH: by Abecita. Bra and briefs set that could e as swimwear. In 100 per cent knitted cotton, blue/ strips, or gold/white. Sizes A, B. 32in-38in. bra; medium and large pants. Bra £1.50; pants £1.25. at Harrods. D. H. Evans, Bourne & Hollingsworth, s Bristol; Clayden, Bradford; Corset Salon, Middles- h; Frillies, Haslemere.



ABOVE: by Chamos. Floral printed housecoat in a new, much nicer, brushed nylon: velvet tie at waist, wide frilly cuffs: background colours in choice of navy, purple, chocolate. Approx. £6.50 (in shops from mid-September): Army & Navy Stores, Victoria Street; Brights, Bristol and Bournemouth; David Morgan, Cardiff; Beatties, Wolverhampton.

BELOW: full-length nightie in transparent black nylon over attached skintone underslip. Also available in white. £3.75, or WX size £3.99; at most branches of British Home Stores from mid-September.

RIGHT: by Janet Reger. Set of bra, waist slip, and briefs in printed voile—violet, turquoise, or yellow predominating. Bra and the frill of the slip threaded with satin ribbon. Approx. prices: bra (32A-36C), £3.50; slip £5; briefs £1.75. Now at Escalade, Brompton Road; Bradleys, Knightsbridge; Schofields, Leeds; London Airport Shop; Noe Noe, Cardiff; Mail order from Bottom Drawer, 30 Baker Street, London W.1.

LEFT: nightie (or could be an At Home dress) in navy cotton lawn with white lace front, ruff collar and cuffs. Also in pink, turquoise, or all white. £4.70 at Fenwicks, New Bond Street.

Icelandic sheepskin rug, £7.50 at Heal's, Tottenham Court Road, London W.1.



مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Berlin breakthrough

Berlin has been a source of deadlock, frustration, and danger in East-West relations for so long that it scarcely seems credible that the two sides have reached a draft agreement now. Even as recently as two months ago the ambassadorial talks in Berlin looked more like another futile game of musical chairs than the beginning of serious negotiations. All that has now changed. Not only have the Russians agreed to put their signatures to a joint document. In reaching the agreed text they have also made a series of substantial concessions from their earlier demands.

Sceptics may argue that a piece of paper is only a piece of paper, and that the Russian concessions are only technical ones. West Berlin remains a tiny enclave inside East Germany, held by a narrow and easily cut lifeline to West Germany. That has not changed. But those are geographical facts of life. They are unchangeable. What is new and significant now is that 26 years after the war, and after innumerable crises over Berlin, the Russians are prepared to regularise and acknowledge the city's position in an international agreement. Only those who are prepared to say that international agreements create rather than reduce tension can logically deny that a Berlin settlement is a step forward.

The main concession which the Western side has made is to allow a Soviet consulate-general in West Berlin. This is hedged around with restrictions on the size of its staff. In return, the Russians will allow much more of a Federal German presence than they originally said. They have agreed to take at least partial responsibility for the conduct of the East German traffic authorities over access to Berlin. They are allow-

ing West Germany to represent West Berliners in Eastern Europe.

Why has the Russian position changed? One reason is the steadfast Western position that last year's Moscow treaty with Bonn could not be ratified before a Berlin settlement was reached. The Russians want that treaty, as they also want a European security conference. The West had made it clear that this too was linked with a Berlin settlement. But beyond and behind all that lies Moscow's interest in achieving an overall settlement in Central Europe so that it can turn more attention to the frontiers that are nowadays less stable—the Far East, the Balkans, and the Middle East. No country can afford to have too many "grey areas" on its perimeter. Some need to be spelt out in black and white, as Moscow is now prepared to do on Berlin and in the Moscow treaty.

A heavy responsibility now rests on the Opposition in West Germany. The CDU's tactics so far have been exacerbated by the current battle going on for Dr Kiesinger's vacant position as leader. All candidates have tried to pour cold water on the negotiations. With several details still left for decision between West and East Germany, they have plenty of issues to blow up into obstacles if they feel they have to. But it is hard to see how Herr Brandt can remotely be said to have sold out when yesterday's agreement has been negotiated not by him but by the three Western allies. Herr Strauss will have to be even more of a neanderthal than he has been as yet to argue that three conservative administrations, headed by President Nixon, President Pompidou and Mr Heath, have all been duped by the Communists.

Westminster and Ireland

Parliamentary government can continue perfectly well without having Parliament in continuous session. Indeed, because Ministers are members of parliament and have to answer directly to Parliament, it is desirable as a matter of ordinary common sense that for some weeks of the year they should be free to concentrate on the affairs of their departments, and even to take some holiday, ashore or afloat. Hence the parliamentary recesses, which may seem to provide over-generously long breaks for MPs, serve a well understood purpose. Conversely, it is a recognised Opposition ploy to press for the recall of Parliament when a government finds itself in serious difficulties during a recess. It is not unduly cynical to reflect that the Opposition's interest in the recall of Parliament is sometimes directly related to the potentialities for embarrassing the Government.

Correspondingly a government will be resistant to requests for recall for merely expedient considerations of its own convenience. The conventions require the Government to ask the Speaker and the Lord Chancellor to recall Parliament. The test is supposed to be the public interest, but it is not given to politicians to be impartial in determining what the public interest is. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that on only four occasions since the war has Parliament been recalled during the summer recess—for devaluation in 1949, for Korea in 1950, for Suez in 1956, and for Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The precedents, such as they are, therefore suggest that recall is conceded only on the occasion of some grave new event. What has happened in Northern Ireland since Parliament rose on August 5 is the resort to internment and the violence that has followed it. The Labour Party, in its official request for recall, speaks of the "serious deterioration in the situation." Yet it could be argued that this has not radically changed the situation. Internment powers existed, and their possible use was known, before Parliament rose. A much more abrupt and decisive change in direction was the dispatch of the first British troops to help keep the peace in August 1969, and the Labour Government did not recall Parliament then.

One practical test is what Parliament can do. There is no call for legislation. Parliament would be acting solely in its rôle as a forum for public opinion. However, in many ways this is its most important function, and internment is the kind of issue that Parliament as the defender of individual liberties must never let go by default. This provides the most serious ground for recall of Parliament soon, and one which Mr Heath seems not to be taking sufficiently seriously. Parliament is not due to return until October 18, and then it will be mainly preoccupied with the debate on Europe. To stick obstinately to that timetable could look very much like an attempt to silence Parliament on Northern Ireland for as long as possible.

Israeli guns and butter

The Israeli devaluation — the seventh since 1948 — has been in the offing and under discussion for some time. What was needed was a pretext which would enable it to be carried out in a suitable psychological atmosphere. President Nixon's announcement on the dollar and subsequent world-wide reaction provided that. The import surcharge made it certain.

Israel's economic predicament is well known. To finance its confrontation with the Arabs it needs to buy arms and keep a large proportion of its population on a military footing. This means spending more money per capita on defence than any other country. Forty per cent of budgetary expenditure in 1970-71 went on security—almost twice the amount spent on social services. Consumer spending has remained at surprisingly high levels. Global inflation has hit Israel like others. It needs to trade to live, and the hope is that this devaluation will provide all the adjustments necessary.

But will it do the trick? Preliminary estimates suggest that it will make only the smallest dent in the cavernous trade deficit. There are fears that the accompanying price measures may only push the wage/price spiral up another turn. It could aggravate, not ease problems.

One year's ceasefire has done much to concentrate attention on the internal stresses of Israeli society. Strikes and demonstrations had

taken place before, but fighting and casualties pushed other problems into the background. The ordinary Israeli finds himself still hit by war-level taxes, but now having to face strikes, pockets of poverty, and "Black Panther" demonstrations about the distressing plight of the Sephardic Jews. All this and devaluation too.

With the next election not due until late in 1973 the Labour Party has time to bring economic improvement. But the issue deserves to be considered in the context of the Middle East as a whole. Arab countries will be misleading themselves dangerously if they believe Israel is crumbling from within. They have problems as divisive between as well as within their countries. In whose interests is it that there should be uncertainty and strain on both sides? A contributory factor to the war of 1967 was these troublesome symptoms of peace on both sides. Their resurgence could conceivably raise tension again.

In the long term Israel's dilemma remains: will these latest measures be successful and will the contributions from abroad remain high enough when no fighting is going on? The internal front is demanding as much attention as the military one. Will Israel be any more successful than others in juggling with butter and guns?

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The little reservoir in the eastern hills was bathed in sunshine and we settled down to eat our lunch on the steep grassy banking among the heather and harebells and scabious, ignoring the distant rumbling of thunder and the great black storm-cloud which was building up in the southern sky. On the water coots were swimming and a pair of great crested grebes were accompanied by three well-grown youngsters whose chicken-like piping was never stilled. It was not long, however, before we paid the penalty for our temerity and were forced to retire to the fishermen's shelter which itself commands a fine view over the reservoir and the surrounding hills. The rain fell in torrents, jagged streaks of lightning flickered over the water, and the thunder crashed and rolled among the hills. The grebes took little notice of the storm, although particularly loud peals of thunder would occasionally cause them to take flight for a few wing-beats.

The robins are singing again and, except for wood pigeons and a most persistent goldfinch, they are the only birds in song within earshot of my garden. Our local swifts have departed but odd birds continue to pass over on their way to the South. House plants are curious things and a little round cactus has fallen off its perch and has taken firm root upon one of the broad fleshy leaves of a big Christmas cactus.

L. P. SAMUELS.

RECENT statements make it appear that governments around the world and the United Nations are waking up to the fact that there is a real and growing danger of another major war in South Asia. We can only hope that constructive action, conspicuous by its absence until now, will be forthcoming before it is too late.

Since March 25, when soldiers from West Pakistan began ruthlessly suppressing their East Pakistan countrymen, the flood of frightened, undernourished refugees from East Pakistan into India has totalled more than seven million. Caring for the refugees has not only placed a staggering economic burden on India, it has exacerbated volatile social and political problems as well.

At the moment, fighting between West Pakistan occupation forces and East Pakistan guerrillas is increasing, tensions are rising, and extremists talk of a "showdown."

If the West Pakistanis in East Pakistan and Indian troops along the border come into direct conflict, the fighting is likely to spread to the Punjab and Kashmir in the West. President Yahya Khan's threat that should war come West Pakistan "will not be alone" implies that the Pakistanis expect support from China, while the recently signed Indo-Soviet friendship treaty makes it clear that the USSR is prepared to support India.

The British have outspokenly condemned Pakistan's policy of genocide for what it is, a moral and humanitarian outrage. The United States, by refusing to halt arms shipments to Pakistan, has seen its stock drop to an all-time low in India. US explanations that the arms will provide "leverage" with the Pakistanis are patently and demonstrably ridiculous.

Sitting in the wings is the United Nations, which has thus far been ineffectual. A series of miscalculations by the United States Government in the past 20 years has contributed significantly to this explosive situation. The initial blunder occurred in the winter of 1954 when the US agreed to modernise and expand Pakistan's armed forces in return for vague assurances that Pakistan would become "our loyal ally." The objective of this arrangement, John Foster Dulles emphasised, was to block the expansion of the USSR into the Middle East and the Chinese into non-Communist Asia.

The West Pakistanis, of course, had no intention of fighting the Soviets or Chinese in support of US policies. Indeed, the US military equipment which they asked for and received is of no use in the mountain passes through which a Soviet or Chinese invasion would come. Our tanks, motorised artillery, and fighter planes would be of use only in a war with India on the plains of the Punjab, and they were so used in 1965.

Many observers, of which I was one, strongly and doggedly opposed this programme. A modern, antagonistic Pakistan army, it was pointed out, would



Bangla Desh refugees in a border camp. Picture by MARK EDWARDS

American roulette

With talks of a showdown on the East Pakistan-Indian border, America's rôle as Yahya Khan's arms supplier has brought the country's stock to an all-time low in India. CHESTER BOWLES, for six years American Ambassador to India, and a special adviser on Asian affairs in the Kennedy Administration, examines the faulty reasoning which led to America's "tanks for peace" programme.



force India substantially to increase its military expenditures which in 1954 were less than 2 per cent of its Gross National Product. The escalating arms race which would be triggered by our military assistance to Pakistan would force both nations to curtail their initial development programmes, which were in desperate need of funds.

Moreover, the assumption that Pakistan was a nation of 130 million "fighting Muslims" eager and willing to shoot whichever Communists the United States designated was absurd. For the US to spend more than 800 million dollars to build up West Pakistan's military capacity against the USSR is about as rational as if the Soviets were to arm Mexico to counterbalance the United States.

Unhappily, our 1954 decision to arm Pakistan was only the first of a series of miscalculations. As each argument in support of the misguided exercise was knocked down, its proponents quickly produced another.

Thus, when it became clear that the Pakistanis had no intention of opposing either the USSR or China, a new rationalisation to justify our arms shipments to Pakistan was produced. US military assistance to Pakistan, it was now asserted, was really designed to assure continued use of our Peshawar air base in West Pakistan, from which U-2 spy planes overflew the Soviet Union. In off-the-record meetings, congressional

committees and the press were told that this installation was "utterly essential to the security of the United States."

When the Pakistan-India war broke out in August, 1965, the arms shipments to Pakistan were suspended. But in April, 1967, after bitter debates within our Government during which the importance of the Peshawar base was emphasised, the flow of US military assistance to Pakistan was resumed. This decision was bitterly referred to in India as America's "Tanks for Peace programme." Within a year, Pakistan forced us to vacate Peshawar.

One might have thought that this would be enough to kill what was already a bankrupt policy, but the supporters of arms aid managed to pull yet another rabbit out of the hat. If we didn't continue to arm Pakistan, they said, China would do so. This argument could be used with equal validity by a dope pedlar to justify selling heroin.

In October, 1970, the US Government again raised the ante. Pakistan was permitted to purchase one squadron of B-57 bombers (which could most effectively be used to bomb Indian cities) and a sizeable number of armoured personnel carriers (which could best be used to transport ground troops over the flat plains of North India).

This year the resourceful West Pakistanis found yet another use for their American arms: to crush their fellow

countrymen whose only crime was voting for greater autonomy within the Pakistan union in the December, 1970, election.

When the State Department and Pentagon assured Congress, press, and public that there would be no further deliveries of US military equipment until a political settlement had been reached, it was again hoped that this issue was at long last settled. But a few weeks later, an alert newsmagazine disclosed that Pakistani ships loaded with more American arms were still quietly leaving American ports.

Since the Indian foreign minister had just arrived home, bearing personal assurances from the State Department and Pentagon that military aid to Pakistan had been halted, it was assumed that this must be an unfortunate bureaucratic error which did not represent United States policy. But it soon became clear that it was official US policy and that the decision came directly from the White House.

It is important to note that each successive argument used to explain why US military assistance to Pakistan was in our national interest has not only proved to be invalid but also in large measure contradictory. As each rationalisation was questioned, a new rationalisation was quickly substituted. Rather than change its policies in South Asia, the United States Government has been content to change only its rationalisations.

At present, we are in the process of coming up with yet another reason for supplying weapons to West Pakistan: this assistance is the price we paid to secure Pakistani cooperation in helping Mr Kissinger set up the President's visit to China. Since there were other ways for Mr Kissinger to get to Peking, this can only be described as one more devious and needless manoeuvre.

What can be done to lessen the impact of our past mistakes and place our policy on a sound basis? First, we must understand that Bangla Desh is not primarily a conflict between Pakistan and India but between President Yahya Khan and the East Pakistani Awami League, headed by Mujibur Rahman.

Secondly, the West Pakistan Army can continue crushing the East Pakistani opposition only if it receives substantial economic and military assistance from abroad, since the East Pakistani guerrilla forces, which continue to grow, enjoy the support of the vast majority of East Pakistanis.

Thirdly, the US and the USSR have a common stake in a stable South Asia. Could they not agree jointly to call the Security Council into session and propose a positive course of action to forestall a conflict which no one can win? In 1966 the USSR, with our tacit support, successfully mediated a settlement of the Indo-Pakistan war. The need now for action by either them or us or both is even more urgent. The opportunity to play China against the USSR may be appealing to diplomatic trophy hunters, but it would be grossly irresponsible—Washington Post.

Birth control: the long haul

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—It is a fair question to ask, as Maureen O'Connor did on August 19, why it has taken so long to get a real pressure group for free family planning on the NHS off the ground. Now that the Birth Control Campaign has got going, it is to be hoped that the pressure will be successful and that Sir Keith Joseph will win the battle with the Treasury to get the necessary finance to make the provision of a whole that every baby a wanted baby" is sensible and desirable as a national and personal guideline.

On economic grounds alone it ought to appeal to the present Government, even though the last one resisted all our attempts to make Ministers see the sense of it.

When I asked Mr Crossman on March 9, 1970, at Question Time in the House whether there was not the greatest possible need for help, advice and the supply of contraceptives under the NHS without charge as soon as possible and would he take steps to ensure this, he agreed that it should be part of the NHS but he too obviously did not apparently believe that it was good economics for he said:

"If we had unlimited money there is nothing better that I should like to see than the principle of a free Health Service applied to family planning." He also said he thought the new health services would be able to provide a better family planning service than the local authorities had done.

The Family Planning Association in the West Midlands does a marvellous job. But for them, little would be done in this operation, though I have been very grateful to them for taking patients referred by me without charge when the families could not afford to pay. If a man goes to hospital for

this operation, which is an outpatient procedure, he will usually be charged £15 to £20. Why should this treatment be selected for the payment of fees within the NHS—especially as it saves ante and post natal costs, maternity costs and the whole range of health, education, housing and other social costs that one birth of every new baby implies?

The psychological cost to a woman of becoming pregnant against her will cannot be quantified—nor can it ever be understood by a man—Yours faithfully,

Renée Short (MP).
House of Commons.

Sir,—Maureen O'Connor, in her article on a "new campaign" for a free national birth control service, wonders "why it began so late."

The truth is that it really began 50 years ago—as a campaign—a factor in the mission pursued with indomitable courage by Dr Marie C. Stopes until her death in 1958. I was a founder member, after a stormy but highly successful public meeting in 1921, of her international organisation, Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress (CBC); an honorary member of its executive committee for 22 years and chairman after her death.

During those 50 epoch-making years I appreciated just how hard is the way of the pioneer. It is good to see the many aspects of planned parenthood headlined and discussed nowadays, after so many wasted years of bitter opposition to Dr Stopes and her clinic, the first (and the only free one) in the British Empire. The press refused even the simplest advertisements, those giving only the

name and address of the clinic. Her books were removed from some libraries and the society's caravan clinics were burned.

When she died, however, the Times, in a classic understatement, assessed her achievements thus: "Dr Stopes can fairly be said to have transformed the thought of her generation about the physical aspects of marriage and the rôle of contraception in married life." The wheel went almost full circle.

Maureen O'Connor mentioned a recently adopted campaign slogan: "Every baby a wanted baby." For the record, in 1921 the slogan of the pioneering CBC and its Mothers' Clinic was "Joyous and deliberate motherhood—a sure light in our racial darkness."

John W. R. Fenning,
5 Compton Rise,
Pinner, Middlesex.

Words and deeds

Sir,—Lady Page, in getting a Cambridge bookshop to remove the label "pornography" from their shelves, has struck a blow for righteousness with all the impact of a zelig.

The label is gone, the books, I presume, remain? The good Lady reminds me of New York State Senator McNaboe. A bill was before the legislature that would offer education on the prevention of venereal disease. The Senator spoke against the bill. He hoped, he said, that never in his lifetime would the word "syphilis" sully the lips or minds of New York maidens or matrons. You could catch it, but you mustn't say it—Yours, Larry Adler.

75 Upper Lewes Road,
Brighton, Sussex.

UCS, the workers' right to leisure, and economic realities

Sir,—Mr Jimmie Reid's retort in the Terry Coleman interview, "You talk to me about legality, I'll talk to you about morality. You tell me about property interests, I'll tell you about social interests," showed a healthy robustness, not sustained, unfortunately, in his further claims: (a) "by continuing at work they (at UCS) hoped to establish the right to work," and (b) "the working classes were closer than anyone else to economic realities."

With more and more shipping being laid up, surely economic reality demands that we recognise that UCS is (largely) surplus to requirements. It is not the "right to work" that has to be established, but the right to leisure, an independent existence. A new era is pressing upon us, waiting to be born. Failure to grasp this fact made the Glasgow demonstration not one of hope but of pathetic despair. It needed no dollar crisis to

confirm that our present shackles monetary system is not today serving, but frustrating, human and social needs. New and radical thinking is needed if control of money is to be avoided. When the hippies cry "People not profit" they at least have their priorities right—Yours, Henry Briston.

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What the police think about gunmen now

BY PETER HARVEY

Society must take the gun out of its eye. The gun is now standard equipment on any planned robbery. Britain has changed, for the worse and probably irreversibly. The criminals using weapons are the most savage of men and there are more of them each week. In making this statement the Police Federation emphasised it was not suggesting a hard-line demands for a reinforcement of capital punishment. But the shooting yesterday of three policemen at Blackpool emphasises the

dilemma we, as a country, are in about the changing face of crime. We must, at very least, recognise the situation for what it is. Very bad and worsening, said a Police Federation official.

1965, the year in which hanging was abolished, appears as the turning point. But again, "we are not advocating a return to the death penalty for murder. It does not appear the answer." Between 1960 and 1965, 47 police officers were murdered in Britain. Since 1965, there have been 11 killings of officers on duty. Two were stabbings, the others

shootings. "Prior to 1965," said the official, "there was an average of two policemen killed every three years. Since then, the average has soared to two each year. A trebling of the rate."

As tragic as that list of figures is, the Police Federation believes the more alarming statistics are provided by the number of criminals using weapons. These have quadrupled.

Before 1965, by and large, British criminals "deserved" their reputation, they just did not carry guns," the official said. In fact, any man going armed on a job was regarded by his fellows as more a

dangerous lunatic than anything else. "He would rarely find anyone willing to work with him... they were known as 'Topping Jobs'. The man willing to carry a gun was a pariah and more often than not would be turned over to the police by his fellow criminals."

Ironically, one of the major factors in the change of climate in the past six years was, according to the police, the strengthening—in 1965—of the penalties for being armed. "Rightly, the courts have been very tough on men caught with weapons. The average sentence is 12 years. But the dilemma lies

here—now that the penalties have been toughened, there is virtually no distinction in what happens to a man who gets caught carrying a gun and the man who actually uses it. The situation is two-edged. A criminal takes a gun, initially, to frighten, to cause terror.

"But they know that their chances of getting away if cornered are much greater if they actually use the gun—and they know the penalties for carrying and using are so severe that they can see no valid reason for not using the gun. So they do."

The man who shoots his way out of trouble—or tries

to—may get 20 years. The man who kills may get 25 to 30 years. But the Police Federation stresses that the average life sentence is often much less. The "lifer" or the long-term prisoner is usually paroled after serving between approximately half and two thirds of his sentence.

The average "life" sentence is, in fact, about 10 to 12 years. "So there is no distinction, in the eyes of the criminal, of carrying and using the gun—especially when the use increases the chances of getting away with the crime. And the use of violence—the rash, the gun,

acid and ammonia—is increasing almost as rapidly as the temptations. At any one time, there are scores of armoured cars—many carrying up to half a million pounds—in transit. Security methods at many banks, post offices, and stores are, all too often, rudimentary.

"All we can do is pose the problem," the Police Federation said. "We have no answer to the dilemma beyond begging the public to open its eyes and realise the enormity of the problem."

"Surely there is no need for so much cash to be in transit—why do we keep insisting on being paid weekly

AS there are joiners, so there are signers. In France, it is a rare petition in favour of any progressive cause which does not attract the signatures of Sartre and Jean-Luc Godard. It is rare to find on the same list those of Fr. Michel Riquet, S.J., former Lenten preacher at Notre-Dame, and Fr. Michel de Certeau, S.J., a member of the staff of the Catholic Institute in Paris. When their list includes also the names of John Lennon and John Lindsay, Mayor of New York, one has left the rare for the phenomenal.

That is the spectrum of support represented by a petition demanding the immediate release of 15 members of the Living Theatre group, now imprisoned in Brazil. The petition is being presented to the ambassadors of Brazil in Paris and other European cities, and to President Médici and Government officials in Brazil.

At the beginning of July, Julian Beck and Judith Malina, with 13 members of the group representing Brazil, Peru, United States, Canada, Australia, Portugal, and West Germany, were taken into custody in the town of Ouro Preto, where they were living and working on charges of possessing and trafficking in marijuana, and of subversion.

By "encouragement," varying from beating and slapping, which did not spare the women, to electric shocks to the genitals, all were made to sign "confessions," which were in Portuguese, and generally not understood. The 15 were also told that, if they did not sign, they might be held in prison for four months without trial. They can be legally held without charge until October 1 in the prison at Belo Horizonte. The fact that their conditions have been improved suggests that this is the intention of the Brazilian authorities.

Pierre Biner, a member of the company and in Paris, who faces arrest if he returns to Brazil—is positive that the charges are false and that the marijuana, allegedly found in the house where the



JULIAN BECK: arrested
NESTA ROBERTS,
Paris, Monday

Caring for the living

group were living had been planted by the police. This is the more convincing because he adds: "I won't swear that nobody ever smoked in Europe, but in Brazil we knew what we were up against, and we were always extremely careful in every way."

The Living Theatre went to Brazil at the invitation of local artists who were struggling for the liberation of ideas. The invitation came at the time when the group,

after the climax of its success with "Paradise Now" at the Sports Palace in West Berlin, had forsaken Europe and fame, and had split to seek a rebirth in poverty and purity, in India, North Africa, and the US. The section led by Beck and Malina found their way to Ouro Preto, 300 miles in the interior of Brazil, chiefly because living there was cheap.

Their activities included helping a local school to put on a play for mother's day and using their communal home as an open house where all might come for food, talk, inspiration, lessons in Yoga, and general enrichment. The friends they made in this way, starting with the teachers at the school, are among those who have been petitioning for their release.

More traditional circles became suspicious of the creative commune. They thought we were freaks and hippies and layabouts," said Pierre Biner. He, himself, large eyed and vaguely reminiscent of the young Keats, is a relatively conventional figure in Paris, where his pink velvet shirt and purple and orange striped pants, impress as a rather restrained version of Left Bank uniform.

It is conceivable that, in a small town in Brazil, mildly unusual dress might be regarded with as much suspicion as the group's habit of giving performances free, their way of devoting 120 hours to rehearsal. "Nothing takes as much discipline and preparation as spontaneity," Biner says, of which 100 hours would be as still and meditative as a Quaker meeting equated with laziness, the cultural commune feasted as a nest of subversion.

Biner believes that the best hope now is that the weight of world opinion will make the Brazilian authorities realise that, by pressing their case, they will invite ridicule. It is possible that, therefore, they will prefer to end the business by expelling the members of the group from Brazil.

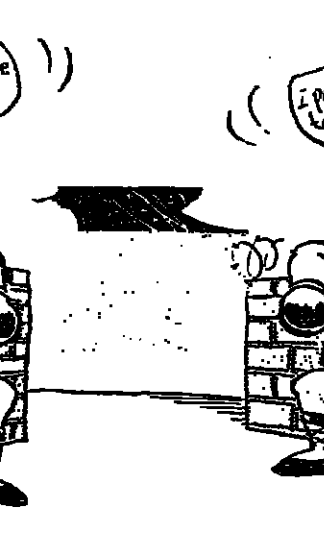
AGREEMENT on Berlin is more than an historic milestone. It is the political landmark in postwar Europe, ranking with the Cuban missile crisis as a point beyond which things were never quite the same again. If the agreement is the test of Soviet good faith in Europe which the Western allies have always insisted it must be, then that good faith has been demonstrated, and, furthermore, accepted.

One is always tempted to ask who won, and frequently to "come to the weary conclusion that the Communists have put it across us once again. The Berlin agreement really does seem to be a reasonable balance of interests.

Ten years ago almost to the day American and Soviet tanks were facing one another muzzle to muzzle across the Berlin dividing line as the Communists constructed the Wall. Today Berlin has been deliberately relieved of its character as a focal point for global tension; it has become the key to an unprecedented series of moves towards détente in Europe.

West Berlin always was, and probably remains, NATO's Achilles' Heel. The Russians can always turn on the heat there and although the West has successfully kept the likelihood of retaliation if they tried to take it, many West Berliners believe that in fact, the Russians could move in and the West would not be able to do anything. In any case the Germans do not want to be at the heart of the Third World War.

In this context the agreement has not only ensured the survival of West Berlin, it has made the lot of the people living there a little less bleak by the Wall. In return the West have conceded certain privileges which



Faith beats bricks and mortar

MICHAEL LAKE on the Berlin Pact

Bonn exercised in the city which were always legally questionable anyway.

For the Russians the agreement is a major step towards their long-standing goal, the acceptance by the West of the status quo, of what they term the consequences of the Second World War—the permanent division of Germany and Europe and the removal of the threat of German revanchism or of counter-revolution supported by the Germans or by NATO.

The Berlin settlement means that the Bundestag will ratify the agreements between Bonn and Moscow and Bonn and Warsaw, removing much of the basis of Communist propaganda in Europe over the past 25 years.

It appears that one of the stumbling blocks to agreement was removed when the

East German party boss since the war, Walter Ulbricht, retired in favour of Mr. Honecker, who seems less impervious to Soviet pressure for concessions. So it is possible that negotiations between West and East Germany will proceed with fresh impetus and that West Germany will, as Herr Brandt has proposed, recognise two German states within a single nation and even that East Germany will become a member of the United Nations.

The general improvement also augurs well for agreement on both mutual and balanced force reductions on the ground—probably NATO tactical missiles for Soviet tanks in satellite countries—and for SALT, the strategic arms limitation talks.

By next year, or the year after, we should then have

had the first round of conferences on European security which will also reinforce the status quo but which should also have provided a sufficiently reassuring framework of détente for the smaller Eastern European countries to pursue their economic reforms—which must inevitably bring pressures for political reforms—without living in fear of suffering the same fate as Czechoslovakia in 1968.

It would be foolish to expect too much, but Eastern Europe has been so impoverished by the political strictures of the Russians that improvements of any degree should be tangible and welcome.

The need for détente is more pressing than ever. The American Government is under severe pressure to cut down its military expenditure

in Europe. The Europeans will have to play a bigger role. If the Americans cut down, the Europeans can take on a bigger share without paying more. But this depends on a feeling of security on one hand and on the more overt recognition of a Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty in Communist countries—in other words, the acceptance of the status quo as the Russians want it, on the other.

There are probably two reasons for the Russians wanting progress. The first is their own need to cut down on military spending and the last Soviet party congress clearly showed a greater inclination towards the consumer. In this context the Russians might like to allow a little more freedom—Hungary's reforms could be the pilot scheme although the Hungarians resent such limelight—and they cannot proceed unless they feel safe.

The second reason is almost certainly the growing power of China, which is bound to create, as it already is in the Balkans, an economic and political competition which the Russians can only lose by going backwards. This is why, for all the Soviet pressure on Russia and Yugoslavia at the moment, they are unlikely to attack them and throw up a European détente. They need the détente in order to release more money and attention to the emergence of China, which is rapidly expanding its own dialogue with the United States.

The Berlin settlement is thus of prime importance. Although as I have said the Russians can always tread on West Berlin, they are now even less likely to; they would have more to lose. They would be throwing the present trend into reverse with such deliberation that they would provoke a global crisis which is precisely what they want to avoid.

MISCELLANY

His lordship's voice

GEORGE BROWN is being wooed by the BBC, to run a radio chat-show. The idea has been around for a few weeks, and, until now, when last approached was interested, but there is a firm decision from him yet, and the project is a long way from the contract stage.

The BBC wants to get a show on the air by the end of the year. The plan is for a fairly serious, chunky current affairs programme, with interviews. It has been provisionally pencilled into a slot on Radio 4 on Sunday mornings.

Talks so far have been about three George Brown shows; the series would come afterwards, and, but might return to George if it proves a success.



Lord George Brown

and the Liberal Party seemed too good to last. Keith Serby, a vice-chairman of the Young Liberals is the only YL candidate to be a prospective parliamentary candidate. He was one of those who signed the YL's declaration in May on ideology and strategy.

His constituency party in South Dorset (where he fought the general election) does not like the sound of it. Especially the bit about Parliament being peripheral to social change; and the bit about having an extra-parliamentary as well as a parliamentary role. Serby has been asked to recant, explain himself, or face a motion of no confidence. He is not recanting. Crunch tonight.

Your deal

GUESS WHO? The game has been suspended temporarily. The manager of the casino announces that players should not cash in their chips but that while things between the bank and the main holders are being arranged everybody may use the chips as if they were real money.

Meanwhile, in the manager's office a meeting is going on with nine of the best players, while everybody else goes off to the saloons. However, they are all worried. They know there are too many chips circulating and only now has it become evident that the house cannot cover them all.

An arrangement must be made. In any case, the casino's hired gunmen, standing in strategic places, will prevent trouble.

A Cuban view of the dollar crisis, from a Cuban news agency.

Upstick

WHEN NOT staging rebellions, the Philippines Government is not above a little gentle stamp war.

The main competitors are the Philippines and Laos—which is a tied and producing superstars about three square inches, some years ago. The Philippines have now matched them, almost to the centimetre, with a series of modern statements, each with ringing statements in English and in Tagalog.

Which leaves Bhutan as the champions, with three-dimensional stamps showing American astronauts.

ALTHOUGH Miss Gina Lollobrigida's recently acquired tiger skin coat has undoubtedly set up a chain of envy among women wealthy enough to think in those terms, they are going to find it difficult to emulate her.

Yesterday the International Fur Trade Federation, with members in 23 countries, announced a voluntary ban on skins of animals facing extinction.

Top of the list is the tiger—La Lollo's coat is reputed to have incorporated the skins of two tigers, followed by the snow leopard, the clouded leopard and two South American tigers, La Plata and the giant otter. There is also to be a three-year ban on skins of the ordinary leopard and the cheetah while a survey is carried out on the surviving numbers.

The furrriers are imposing their ban in association with the World Wildlife Fund but they admit there is cash incentive behind their decision to take an immediate loss of £2 million a year in Britain alone. "It is obviously not in the economic interest of the industry to see any species become extinct," said Dr Hugh Shire, President of the British Fur Trade Association in London yesterday.

Although the trade admits there may be a black market in forbidden skins, particularly from Africa, it hopes that potential customers will take a moral attitude against them, at least while the ban lasts. Mink, beaver, marmot, even seal, is moral. Leopard is not.

The British trade association's vice-president, Mr Leslie McMillan, was asked about the possible embarrassment to women already expensively clad in leopard or cheetah. "I don't think they need worry, after all they bought their coats in good faith," he said. And the trade may also issue special conscience saving certificates of exemption to allow the marketing of skins of animals killed for humane reasons. "Man eating tigers killed in India," suggested Mr McMillan.

The trade is anxious to emphasise that not all fur trading is wrong. Dr Shire talked of the devastating economic consequences on the Canadian Indians and Eskimos if they were no longer able to trap and sell the beaver and musquash. He also pointed out that the creation of artificial lakes produced abnormally excellent breeding conditions for beavers which made it essential to "cull" them.

The person who heard the news with the greatest joy yesterday was Lady Dowding, widow of Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding and founder of the Beauty Without Cruelty Movement. "Feeling is plainly swinging in the right direction and I'm sure the fur trade knows this," said



LA LOLLO: chain of envy

MALCOLM STUART on the day the fur trade joined the conservationists

Big cat blues

Lady Dowding. "I understand that at the recent Paris fashion shows some models wearing furs were hissed. The furrriers are in a panic because they know certain animals must have time to breed. I only hope that this rather pious campaign against wearing big cat skins will also carry over to smaller animals."

"I don't accept the argument that beavers and seals have to be slaughtered. Nature has its own way of taking care of any over population and since man is managing to poison large stretches of water ranging from Lake Erie to Poole Harbour I think we need to give wild life a chance."

London is still the centre of the world fur trade. Almost all Russian and Canadian furs come here although the Scandinavian countries now operate their own markets. Fur exports are worth \$80 millions a year.

Although fur farming has been in operation in Britain for 40 years it accounts for only 2 per cent of the total number of pelts handled in London. But the trade believes that fur farming may be the answer for rare skins,

which somewhat demolishes the line that women will not want them.

Mr Michael Simonov, chairman of the Council of the International Fur Trade Association, believes that distant and fairly sparsely populated countries like South West Africa may be places to breed big cats. "People don't mind mink being bred in Britain for their skins but I don't think public opinion would take the killing of tigers or leopards," he said. "Apart from that we do not have the space. They don't breed well in cages, they need a large enough area to roam."

Until that time, however, furrriers throughout the world will be asked to pay \$100 each (whatever that may be worth) for a plaque pledging not to handle the skins of endangered species. Embossed in a bottom corner is a panda, which is not in danger of being hunted for its skin but is a symbol of the World Wildlife Fund. The money from the plaques will be used to count other potential fur coats to find out how many are left. South America will be the first target, for a count of jaguars and ocelots,

MICHAEL ELMER on Bolivia's new leaders

Banzer's brigade

AS A RESULT of the one hundredth and eighty seventh coup since the founding of the Republic of Bolivia in 1825, Colonel Hugo Banzer, ex-commandant of the Military Academy and key man in the Right-wing uprising, has been proclaimed President following the now seemingly complete victory of the rebel forces.

Though there is still some doubt as to whether the Calaca tin-mining area is yet occupied, this is not likely to remain so for long.

A crucial difference between Banzer and General Miranda, leader of the failed coup of last October, is the former's nerve and preparedness to use force, even at heavy cost of life. When it came to the point last autumn, Miranda backed down. It is most improbable that Banzer would shrink from ordering shootings if the miners seek to hinder the establishment of total army control.

The government President Banzer now heads will in all probability bear some resemblance to that of the late President Barrientos, but it will be no carbon copy. Banzer, an intelligent and determined man, does not possess Barrientos's flamboyant style, and as an Easterner unable to speak either Indian tongue, he is not likely to go in for large scale haranguing of peasant crowds.

One central conviction which emerges from his past speeches is the importance he places on the army as "the guiding institution of the fatherland" and "the anvil of civic consciousness."

In spite of this elevated concept of the armed forces, it would appear that Banzer is not in favour of indefinite military rule, but would prefer to see something akin to the system imposed by the Brazilian military in 1964, whereby the 33 odd Bolivian political parties would be reduced to two opposing blocks.

These notions, however, may well go by the board now that he has achieved power. The La Paz newspaper, "El Diario," taken over by the unions, will almost certainly be intervened though it is not likely that it will revert to its old owner who is considered to be an archetype of the blackest reaction even by Right-wing army officers. This will probably also be the case regarding those Bolivian and American enterprises taken over by the two previous regimes. Some kind of compensation will probably be worked out and compensatory concessions offered. But arms such as Gulf will not be denationalised. An

exception may be the Bolivian sugar industry, nationalised early this year, as Banzer may well wish to consolidate his already wide support among Bolivian businessmen.

From the Cabinet appointments announced so far the general tenor of Banzer's Government will be Right-wing nationalist. Reports of socialist participation stem from the mistaken belief that the Bolivian Socialist Falange, the head of which, Mario Gutierrez, just one of the Ministers of State, is a Left-wing party.

It is in fact a semi-Fascist organisation modelled on the Spanish party. Other Ministers are said to be drawn from the MNR, Bolivia's major political movement, but it is not yet clear what tendency within this movement they represent. The new Minister of the Interior, Colonel Selich, commander of the crack US trained rangers, is likely to press for the rapid elimination of armed groups such as the National Liberation Army and a rising band of radical Christian Democrats.

Conservative sectors of the Church are unlikely to oppose the new regime and those progressive, chiefly American, priests, who work amongst the Indian peasants are likely to be left alone by the Government. Those who can expect trouble, however, are the French Canadian Oblates and the ISAL group led by Spanish Jesuit Jose Prats who was a prominent Torres supporter and a forerunner of anti-army feeling.

In international terms the new Government will presumably be well received in neighbouring states with military governments, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil and perhaps rather more equivocally in Peru. The Banzer regime will also, but not too rapidly, set about improving relations with the US.

The uprising represents a setback for Russian diplomacy in South America and the expulsion of the Soviet Embassy in La Paz together with the other Eastern European mission is quite on the cards. They may however be left in order to be used as pawns to play off against the US in order to raise the aid stakes.

Another sufferers will probably be Allende's Chile. For Bolivians, Chile seen as the unjust occupier of the Pacific Coast provinces, is the traditional enemy and there is no longer any ideological affinity between the regimes of the two countries which would help to modify this attitude.

Exit lines

ALREADY THERE is a counter-culture, conspiracy theory about the death of George Jackson at San Quentin. To the effect that Jackson was murdered because he was on the point of being acquitted of the charge of murder at San Quentin. The escape line, in which two

Crossed out

ALL THIS new-found contentment between the Young Libs

Distillers' exports top £100m.

The following are extracts from the statement made by the Chairman, Mr. Alex McDonald, and circulated with the Report and Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1971.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON RESULTS

Excluding subsidiary companies in the United Glass subgroup, the consolidated profit for the year ended 31st March 1971 amounted to £54.7 million, an increase of £2.1 million compared with the previous year. The increase represents a rise of £3.0 million in trading profit, partly offset by a reduction of £0.6 million in income from investments and a charge for interest greater by £0.3 million.

The profit of our Scotch Whisky, Gin and Vodka interests increased by £2.2 million, mainly due to a higher volume of sales but also as a result of an adjustment to the export price of our de luxe whiskies. It is particularly gratifying that the sustained growth of our exports of Scotch Whisky and Gin has for the first time carried the total value of Group exports beyond the £100 million mark.

The results of the Yeast and Food Group and of our Carbon Dioxide interests were both lower, showing together a fall of £0.8 million, mainly owing to higher costs.

The contraction in income from investments resulted from the realisation of Government Securities and of BP stock.

Last year the provision for taxation was based on corporation tax at the rate of 45%. Subsequently, the relevant rate was reduced to 42½%, giving rise to an over provision of approximately £1.2 million, which has been credited to reserve. The estimated taxation on the profit of the year under review is based on corporation tax at the current rate of 40%.

The consolidated net profit after taxation is £33.0 million, to which requires to be added £0.7 million representing the net profit from our interests in United Glass, making the total net profit attributable to the Company £33.7 million. Your Directors now recommend a final dividend on the share capital of 7.25 per cent, which, with the interim of 5.5 per cent already paid, will make a total distribution for the year of 12.75 per cent compared with 12.25 per cent last year.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet shows an increase in stocks of £22.5 million. Although the greater part of this figure is represented by additional maturing whiskies necessary to support the projected future sales of our brands, the effect of inflation to which I referred last year is also reflected to a material extent.

Some commentators on my previous remarks regarded the problems created by inflation as peculiar to the Scotch Whisky industry because of its substantial investment in stocks. The effect upon other Companies whose major investment is in plant is very similar. Indeed such a Company may well replace each year a greater proportion of its total investment than would the holder of Scotch Whisky stocks.

I welcome the growing interest in this subject which has been displayed recently by a number of bodies, including the Institutes of Chartered Accountants. It seems increasingly evident that standard accounting procedures in this country must be modified to incorporate such adjustments as may be required to recognise the effect of inflation, not only upon profits but also upon the resources available for investment.

Our own accounting staff have developed a system of applying to the costs of assets appropriate factors derived from the Consumer Price Index. We believe this provides a reasonable measure of the effect of inflation upon the results of the year's trading. In consequence we consider that the value of our assets has been eroded by inflation during the year to the extent of some £8 million. In other words, to maintain in terms of today's prices the same volume of physical assets as existed at 31st March 1970, we would require to appropriate out of the apparent profit (as arrived at by present day accounting methods) the sum of about £8 million.

It may be helpful to re-state the Profit and Loss Account in the way we see the position. This would be as follows:

	£'000
Conventional profit	54,688
Deduct appropriation required to counter inflation	7,851
"Real" profit	46,837
Estimated taxation	21,548
	25,289
Minority shareholders' interests	114
Adjusted consolidated net profit	25,175
Net profit of the United Glass subgroup (unadjusted but not significant in relation to the total)	721
Approximate "real" net profit attributable to the Company	25,896

The first point which emerges is that Corporation Tax has not in fact absorbed 40% of the profit for the year but 46% of the "real" profit. The second observation which seems appropriate is that in distributing total dividends of £23,152,000 we are distributing almost the entire "real" profit remaining after taxation and in fact little is left as an addition to our financial resources.

One consequence of this situation is that the continual increase in requirements for working capital entailed by the growth of the Group's business cannot be met today out of retained profits. Since the issue in 1967 of £30 million Unsecured Loan Stock mainly to fund then existing short term borrowings, the Group's additional needs for cash have been met by realisations from the £19 million BP stock received as part consideration for the sale to BP of the Group's chemical and plastics interests.

In this way £9.4 million of stock had been sold on the open market by 31st March this year. However, just as in 1967, your Directors take the view that the Company should avoid a position in which, were a pressing need or cash to arise, BP stock might have to be sold in market conditions which were temporarily adverse.

Accordingly, before this statement is published, I expect that a further issue of Loan Stock will have been made.

Legal proceedings continue against the Distillers Company (Biochemicals) Ltd. arising out of the sale of talidomide products prior to December 1961. Settlement of the 65 actions the basis of which was agreed and approved by the High Court in 1968 is virtually complete.

The large number of additional legal claims made against the Company subsequent to the announcement of that settlement is still outstanding. The proceedings between the Company and its insurers which the Company instituted with a view to resolving the insurance position are still pending. Following a decision of the Privy Council an action begun in Australia against the

Company and its Australian subsidiary is now being pursued. Further comment on any of these outstanding matters is not appropriate at this time.

SCOTCH WHISKY

Operations at our malt and grain distilleries have run smoothly during the year. The productive capacity for malt whisky is being expanded at Glendullan and Caol Ila distilleries and mechanical maltings are being built at Port Ellen distillery in Islay to supply our three distilleries on that island, and also at Burghhead as an extension to our existing plant there. A new large blending and bottling plant is being built at Laven in the County of Fife to meet the increasing demand for these services.

In the home market The Scotch Whisky Association has made further strong representations to the Chancellor for a reduction in spirit duty, and stressed once more the handicap the industry suffers by virtue of the substantially higher rate of duty it has to bear compared with other products in the field of alcoholic beverages.

During the year under review, the industry enhanced its level of home sales to the highest total since the last war, representing an increase of some 10.5% over the previous year. I am glad to report that sales of Group brands increased by a considerably higher percentage, and in this performance Haig strengthened and further consolidated its position as the leading brand in the market. Dewar continued to enjoy an ever increasing popularity in Scotland, and was our largest selling brand north of the border.

In October last the opportunity was taken to increase home trade prices by an amount judged by the Board to be appropriate in relation to the continuing highly competitive situation in the market. Increased sales, partly at higher prices, did in fact achieve the objective of improving profitability. It must be stressed however, that

consumption there, rose by 10.7%. Your Company's brands maintained their proportion of this highly competitive market. Dewar's White Label enjoyed particular success in New York and the eastern states, increasing its sales considerably, while Johnnie Walker's Red and Black Labels continued to sell strongly.

Sales in the Central American and West Indian markets continue to expand. Early in 1971 the situation in Mexico was suddenly improved by the granting of greatly increased import licences.

As regards South America, Venezuela continues to be one of the greatest markets for Scotch Whisky in the world and James Buchanan & Company Ltd. with their Buchanan's "De Luxe" and "Black & White" still hold the lead.

In other South American markets, particularly Brazil and Argentina, there were some relatively large increases in industry shipments. Almost entirely these took the form of bulk Scotch Whisky for admixing with local spirit, to make products frequently sold under misleading labels. Your Company does not supply Whisky for this trade.

In Australia, New Zealand and Asia, the Company's brands, headed by Johnnie Walker, have again strengthened their position. In Japan this has been far from easy in face of the large amounts of bulk Scotch Whisky shipped for improving locally produced spirit, the result being described as Japanese Whisky. As in the case of South America your Company does not believe this type of business can be in the long term interests of Scotch Whisky, and is not involved.

Japan has for some time been a relatively small market for Scotch Whisky in bottle owing to the limitations imposed by import licensing, but I am glad to report that at the end of 1970 the licensing restrictions were abolished. "Johnnie Walker", "White Horse", "Black & White" and "Old Parr", all brands belonging to your Company, have for a long time been leaders in the

GIN

I am pleased to be able to report a substantial increase in world sales of Gordon's, Booth's and Tanqueray Gins. The United Kingdom and the United States markets accounted for the major part of the increase.

As with Scotch Whisky, in face of steeply rising costs the prices of our brands of Gin were increased in the home trade last October.

Shipments of our brands of Gin to overseas markets were well ahead of the previous year and the Group increased its proportion of total exports.

Sales of Gordon's Gin in the United States continued their upward trend and the brand retained its pre-eminent position as market leader.

VODKA

In the United States, the market for Gordon's Vodka once again showed a substantial rise. Sales of Cossack Vodka in the United Kingdom continued to make progress with a considerable increase over the previous year and a steadily rising share of the market.

PIMM'S

In the first full year during which Pimm's Ltd. has been a member of the Group, sales in the home market have shown an encouraging upward trend. Shipments to export markets were also higher than in the previous year.

COGNAC HINE

During the year we successfully negotiated the purchase of a majority interest in the company Cognac Hine, whose business consists of the production and sale of its various brands of Cognac. These enjoy an excellent reputation which we shall take every care to maintain. Your Board believes that there is real scope for expanding the sales of Hine in a number of export markets.

AUSTRALIAN INTERESTS

Although sales of their brands of Australian Whisky and Gin were slightly lower, good results for Vodka and other lines contributed to an increase in profits by The United Distillers Pty. Ltd.

FOOD GROUP

Although sales of Bakers Compressed Yeast and Dried Baking Yeasts were well maintained during the year, substantial increases in the costs of production and distribution, without equivalent price increases, reduced profitability, particularly during the first six months.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY (CARBON DIOXIDE) LIMITED

Sales of carbon dioxide again showed a very satisfactory rate of growth. This progress was, however, overtaken by abnormal increases in costs, stemming from the high rate of inflation which occurred in the year. The highly competitive situation in the CO₂ market did not allow these cost increases to be entirely offset by price adjustments so that, in the overall picture, profits were reduced by approximately the extent to which they had grown in the previous year.

BAKELITE XYLONITE LIMITED

Overall the 1970 results of Bakelite Xylonite Ltd., the plastics company which we share equally with Union Carbide Corporation, USA, were encouraging.

UNITED GLASS LIMITED

The consolidated profit of United Glass in the calendar year 1970 before taxation amounted to £1,574,000 compared with £751,000 (excluding the loss of the discontinued British Heat Resisting Glass Company Limited) in the previous year. This marked improvement was entirely attributable to the Glass Container Division. In the other businesses, despite price increases, the dramatic rise in the cost of labour, materials and services caused profits to fall short of 1969 levels.

PERSONNEL

Although all our employees have contributed much to the smooth running of our operations over the past year, on this occasion I should like to mention particularly the quite remarkable achievements of the people primarily concerned with the bottling and distribution of Scotch Whisky and Gin. The advance notice given last August of an imminent price increase in the home trade concentrated the volume of business normally done between August and December into a flood of orders for delivery at the old price before the end of September. They were honoured at the earliest possible time by virtue of the strenuous efforts of those concerned. Your Board join with me in expressing our behalf our great appreciation of their response to the needs of the time.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Reports on economic conditions in the USA are not entirely encouraging, but, although this was also the situation last year, the demand there for Scotch Whisky did expand. We expect that our two major brands in that market will continue to record increased sales. In the rest of the world, demand continues reasonably strong and, provided prices are not greatly eroded by the intensity of competition, I am hopeful of a successful outcome to the current year.



Cutting peat. Malt whisky derives part of its inimitable flavour from the application of peat smoke to malted barley.

the rise in the price of Scotch Whisky served to intensify competition for market share.

I referred a year ago to the arrangement whereby Bass Charrington had been appointed agents for the sale of "Vat 69" in the UK. I am glad to say that the year under review was again one of encouragement to both parties.

As regards the export position, industry shipments for the year ended 31st March 1971 rose from 56,447,000 proof gallons to 61,960,000 proof gallons. I am glad to report that your Company's percentage of this total was well maintained.

In the United States - by far the largest market in the world - fears that the economic situation might affect sales of Scotch Whisky were not realised and, in fact, tax payments for the year 1970, the most reliable guide to

market. Every opportunity is now being taken to ensure that these and our other brands expand their business in the market which should grow considerably over the years.

Europe today contains the second, third and fourth largest export markets of the world, viz: France, Germany and Italy. Your Company's major brands have excellent distribution throughout these countries. However, competition, much at very low prices, is intense.

Problems which might arise should this country enter the Common Market continue to be studied. The Council of The Scotch Whisky Association have informed the Government of the difficulties which are foreseen for the industry, but the Departments have not so far felt able to offer any assurances.

The Ninety-fourth Annual General Meeting of The Distillers Company Limited will be held at the North British Hotel, Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 16th day of September, 1971 at 12.15 p.m.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	Year to 31st March 1971	Year to 31st March 1970
	£	£
Consolidated profit before tax	54,688,000	52,628,000
Net earnings (including United Glass)	33,747,000	29,615,000
Retained in the business	10,595,000	7,327,000
Dividends	23,152,000	22,288,000
Rate of dividends	12.75%	12.25%

The
Distillers (DCL)
Company Limited

CLASSIFIED GUARDIAN

21 John Street, London WC 1. Telephone 01-837 7011

Standard advertising 20.80 per line, Semi-Display 28.50 per single column inch.

Display (over a box rule and using bold type, blocks, etc.). Situations 210.00 per single column inch. Property 27.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages, and Deaths 20.80 per line. Copy should be received two days prior to the date of insertion.

There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of Postal Box numbers.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

East Riding County Council
Social Services Department
TRAINER
SOCIAL WORKERS

Two vacancies for Trainers, Social Workers, to be based in the Social Services Department. The successful candidates will be responsible for the training and supervision of social workers. The salary will be in accordance with the Social Work Training Scheme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, County Council, 100, Victoria Road, Beverley.

Lancashire County Council
Divisional Health Committee
No. 12
APPOINTMENT OF
DIVISIONAL WELFARE
ORGANISER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Divisional Welfare Organiser. The successful candidate will be responsible for the welfare of the division. The salary will be in accordance with the Social Work Training Scheme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, County Council, 100, Victoria Road, Beverley.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
APPEAR ON PAGE 4

County Borough of Huddersfield
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER
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North Riding County Council

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Senior Assistant Engineer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the engineering work of the Council. The salary will be in accordance with the Social Work Training Scheme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, County Council, 100, Victoria Road, Beverley.

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STORAGE AND REMOVAL

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Australian Migration Centre, Cavendish House, 93 The Headrow, TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST, and WEDNESDAY 1st SEPT., 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. or write to the Recruitment Section, New South Wales Government Offices, 56 Strand, London, WC2N 5LZ.

Lancashire Education Committee
Widnes Exempted District
WADE DEACON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of Senior Assistant Engineer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the engineering work of the Council. The salary will be in accordance with the Social Work Training Scheme. Applications should be sent to the Director of Social Services, County Council, 100, Victoria Road, Beverley.

Lancashire Education Committee
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